The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 100 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
29th April	Arcadia ..	7000	....	—
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	—
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
13th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
4th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
11th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

All the Company's Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000, tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	Rs. 627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
384 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	6148	17th. April	27th. April.
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4965	6th.May	17th. ,,
Izuma Maru	Shinobe	6189	16th. ,,	27th ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed	... ...	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid	... ...	7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE

ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY
GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers,	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Agadir A&C	3478††	10th May	—..
City of Birmingham A&C	7475‡	....	25th May..
City of Calcutta A&C	7630‡	....	10th June.‡
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	20th June ..
City of Manchester A&C	5551	24th June	....
City of York A&C	7811‡	....	24th June.

††Barrow-in-Furness.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. ‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers †Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each in FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply —Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bata and Sons 367.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 36,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 29,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Lisoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 30th April, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 1st May *6 a. m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 4th May. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 30th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 30th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 30th April
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 11th June.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th April, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Apl. ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	9th, June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Jul. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm.Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th.Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th.Aug. 1914
Massilia	6091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd.Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	449	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardesses and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurances
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
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The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

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RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,

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Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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IS THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF HOBBIES

THEIR USE ensures bright sparkling photos of artistic softness and gradation. With a GOERZ CAMERA you can rest assured that you will secure splendid results of a quality such as you could not get with the average camera.

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LADIES will find the charm of this fascinating hobby greatly enhanced by the use of a Tenax camera. Tenax cameras are so portable, simple and elegant. The Tenax cameras can be carried for hours without inconvenience or regret at being burdened with a camera, even if no exposures be made, and it is generally when entirely unexpected that we meet with the most pictorial subjects.

The Tenax cameras are capable of the finest and best photography and will do work of which the most advanced photographer can have reason to be proud.

CALL and inspect them or send for lists

MARCKS & Co. Ltd. BOMBAY & POONA.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE.

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital...	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital ...	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	65,000
Claims Paid Over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

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Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

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declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

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Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—Trained Kindergarten Mistress. Apply PRINCIPAL, St. Denys, Murree. 1750

WANTED—An experienced house-keeper, Anglo-Indian or European, for a large Girls' School on the plains. Salary Rs. 50 with board. Apply to the TREASURER, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 1752

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 2187

WANTED a graduate, Hindu preferred, as Tutor for the Rajkumar Sahib, Ali-Rajpur. Pay Rs. 150 a month with free lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN Ali-Rajpur, C. I. 1751

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED next July a Graduate strong in English and Mathematics for Herbert High School, Kotah. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 1753

WANTED gentleman TO SHARE a FLAT in one of the coolest and most convenient parts of the Fort. Expenses exceptionally moderate for position and style of accommodation. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1691

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER at the General Hospital, Rangoon. Applications should be addressed to the Electrical Inspector to the Government of Burma. P. W. D.

The candidates must have a good practical knowledge of Mechanical Engineering including the maintenance and running of Lancashire Boilers, High Speed Engines and Refrigerating Plant, as well as experience with both alternating and direct current; they must hold a 2nd Class Engineer's certificate under the Burma Boiler and Prime Movers Act.

The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the running of the entire Electrical and Mechanical plant in the Hospital under the directions of the Senior Electrician and in the absence of the Senior Electrician he will be responsible for the maintenance as well as the running of the plant.

Candidates must state their age and give a short account of the various works on which they have been employed and their applications must be accompanied by authentic copies of testimonials.

Candidates are to state what salary they expect.

The service will be temporary and the successful candidate will be required to sign a temporary service declaration on appointment.

B. RAIKES,
Electrical Inspector,
to the Government of Burma, P. W. D.,
1765 Rangoon.

WANTED.

A FRENCH LADY desires to give lessons in French. Apply to Box No. 436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2429

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST, at once. Pay Rs. 30-35. Permanency to suitable applicant. Apply to Box No. 437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2430

WANTED a smart temporary TYPIST for typing old records, pay according to work done. Apply to Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2407

WANTED—INFORMATION.—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "C/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED a FLAT in Apollo Bunder or the Fort. First or second floor away from the tram lines. Moderate rental. Full particulars to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1702

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.—Advertiser (European) previous representative of leading British Company at other stations requires agencies in FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE at Karachi. Address to Box No. 433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2419

WANTED for the Civil Hospital, Delhi, a European English trained NURSE. Pay. Rs. 80—4—100 with messing allowance of Rs. 45 p. m. and free quarters. Further details on application. Applications to be sent to the address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1764

WANTED immediately, holder of a University Medical qualification as 2nd Assistant to Chemical Examiner, U. P., Agra. Pay Rs. 130 to Rs. 300, without private practice. Preference given to a man with residential qualification. Apply to CHEMICAL EXAMINER, giving references. 1754

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—Wanted a Professor of Zoology, from July 1914. Salary 450, or to an experienced teacher Rs. 175. Also a Professor of History, to teach Intermediate classes. Salary Rs 150 to M.A., or Rs. 130 to M.A. (Previous)—Apply PRINCIPAL. 1706

WANTED an experienced STOREKEEPER to be placed in charge of large Engineering Stores. Write giving age, previous experience (which is essential) stating present salary, and enclose copies of all testimonials. Good salary will be paid to suitable applicant. Apply to Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2375

WANTED Guardians to apply for Prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L.M.S. and M.B. subjects. Annual scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M.S., M.D. Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates); Rs. 30 and 25 (Non Matriculates).—Apply to the DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 1760

WANTED—Qualified Chief Forest Officer, with experience, knowledge of Urdoo essential. Preference will be given to those who have worked with credit in Government Forest Department for considerable time. Salary Rs. 500 p. m.—Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., of Bhopal. 1702

WANTED—a thoroughly competent INSTRUCTOR mainly to teach Typewriting and Shorthand in the Commercial Certificate Examination Classes to be opened at St. John's College, Agra, next July. A good knowledge of Book-keeping and Business Methods also essential. Salary Rs. 70 p. m. Apply in writing to THE SUPERINTENDENT, sending copies of testimonials. 1763

WANTED—A wealthy Mutual Life Office has VACANCY for a SMART PARSEE or HINDU CANVASSER of good education and address. Salary and Commission offered. Important position to be gained by one able to produce business. Every encouragement given to the right man. Apply to Box No. 420 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2363

WANTED—A TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS with at least five years' experience of an independent charge of a district. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. A European or Anglo-Indian wanted only. Apply direct with testimonials to CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduvadi, Deccan. 1701

WANTED a PRINCIPAL and a PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and LOGIC for the Dungar Memorial College, Bikaner. None need apply who is not an M.A. in English and History, respectively, with some previous experience of College work and teaching. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials and record of previous services to THE HOME MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 1762

WANTED—An experienced teacher with K. G. and English qualifications, to assist in the work of Class IV and in the Normal Department of the Christian Girls' Boarding School, Nasirabad, Rajputana.

Salary to Rs. 70, according to qualifications and experience.

Apply with certificates etc., to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Girls' Boarding School,
1703 Nasirabad.

WANTED an OFFICER to be called MANAGING AGENT for the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., to manage the whole concern of the Company. Remuneration Rs. 700 (Seven hundred only) a month inclusive of travelling charges. Security not to be less than Rs. 25,000. Applications with testimonials should reach the Managing Director on or before the 15th May, 1914.

A. B. GUHA,
Managing Director,
Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld.,
1761 No. 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED a smart East Indian or Anglo Indian ASSISTANT for a Gent's Outfitting business in Bombay, previous experience necessary. Apply to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2407

WANTED an experienced Hindu Graduate or Under-graduate Head Mistress with Hindi as second language, for Partap Singh Hindu Girls' School, on Rs. 125 p.m. with free quarters.

THAKUR HARGOBIND SING. R.B.,
Deputy Collector,
1721 Moradabad.

WANTED a Zenana Governess qualified to give instructions in all subjects up to M. V. standard, through the medium of Urdu, for the town of Dacca, on a salary of Rs. 50, plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 a month, and free lodging. The post is experimental for one year. It is likely to be permanently sanctioned.

The applications with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned—

M. E. A. GARRETT,
Inspectress of Schools,
1755 Dacca Circle.

TO BE LET.

TO LET, No. 9, Club Road, TOP FLOOR. Nice breezy flat open on all sides. Splendid location Rs. 100 only p. m. Apply on premises to Mr. G. F. ENOCH. 2436

FLORENCE HOUSE, APOLO BUNDER. Very fine FLAT, exceptionally ample accommodation, newly decorated, excellent cuisine and service. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. MACBIN (late Macbin's Hotel). 2431

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March. Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1589

FOR SALE—Best ALPHONSO and PAIRIE MANGOES and other fruits. Mangoes shipped to England. Send for Price List. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302b

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

FOR SALE—Magnificent building site on the Queen's Road, comprising an area of 1143 square yards.

The Delhi Municipal Committee will sell by public auction, commencing at 10 a.m. on Thursday, April 30th, a plot of land comprising 1143 square yards, situated on the Queen's Road to the west of the north-west corner of Queen's Gardens.

This valuable piece of land has a fine frontage on one of the most important thoroughfares in Delhi and would prove a most splendid site for a large residence, big shops, or a Cinema Hall or other such building.

Information as to the conditions of the auction may be obtained on application to THE SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Delhi. 1757

FOR SALE—100 LOOMS made by Henry Levesey.

35 CARDS 40in. wide H. and Bullough
16 ROWING FRAMES of 160 spindles
8 INTERMEDIATE „ 120 do.
4 SLUBBING „ 84 do.
4 MULES 780 do.
4 DRAWING FRAMES of 3 heads and 7 delivery.
60 FLAT CARDS 38in. WIDE.

All the above made by ASSA LEES, 1897 These can be seen in a very good working condition any time by appointment. For prices and full particulars apply to:—

K. A. HILALY,
Opp. Messrs. Kemp & Co.,
2387 Byculla, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

COAL FOR BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5,000 tons of best BENGAL STEAM COAL during the 9 months, 1st July, 1914, to 31st March, 1915. Tenders should be enclosed in registered and sealed covers, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers, and should be forwarded to the Agent's office before the 15th May, 1914, on noon of which date they will be opened. For particulars apply to—

THE AGENT,
Barsi Light Railway,
1709 Kurduvadi.

NOTICES.

LOST on Friday last, the 24th instant, a WHITE FOX TERRIER Dog, about 12 months old, all white, ears black not erect but fallen and tail cut answering to the name of 'PERCY.'

A reward will be given to any one who will bring the Dog to Mrs. J. N. PETIT, Kenilworth Pedder. 2435

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for carting materials from Poona Railway Station, to Poona Store, Bhatghar and Diva.

Forms of tender and specifications can be obtained from the Accountant of this office on any day except Sundays and holidays on payment of rupee one in cash.

The tenders should reach this office before 20th May 1914, and should be accompanied by Rs. 25 as earnest money.

C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
2437 Lake Whiting District.

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—

Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
Managing Agent.
383 Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE AGENT North Western Railway, invites and will receive TENDERS for supply of 1¼ LAKHS BROAD-GAUGE SLEEPERS (9ft. by 10in. by 5in.) of any of the following woods:—

1. Deodar.
2. Indian Sal.
3. Burmese Pingado or
4. Java Teak.

Tender Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to the unsuccessful bona-fide Tenderers after the disposal of the Tenders, and to the successful Tenderers as soon as the contract has been duly executed by them.

Full conditions of the Tender are obtained free.

Tenders close 12 noon on May 31st, 1914.

Delivery of the sleepers to begin at any time and to be completed by the 15th December, 1914. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender.

S. L. CRASTER, Colonel,
Engineer-in-Chief,
N. W. Railway.
Lahore, 15th April, 1914. 1701

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st May, 1914, FAST PASSENGER TRAINS will run between BAYANA and AGRA FORT connecting with the up and down Northern Express trains at Bayana.

Bombay Dep. 21 0 Agra Fort Dep. 7 50
Agra Fort Arr. 21 25 Bombay Arr. 8 30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION.

HINDU ICE AND GENERAL MILLS, Co., Ltd., DELHI.

(Under Voluntary Liquidation.)

NIADAR MALL and RANGEHALL, Government and Railway Auctioneers, Delhi, will sell by Public Auction, in one or more lots at 9 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1914, at Factory's premises, near Koriya Pull, Delhi, Ice Manufacturing plant, Steam Engine, 16 H.-P. Boiler 19 H.-P. Condensor Refrigerator, Screw Tanks, Triple Stroke Pump, Donkey Pump, numerous Tools and spares and Factory's Building Engineer's Residence and Servants' Quarters, and also on other account Vertical Boiler, Vertical Engine, etc.,

For full particulars apply to Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE MOTOR-CARS.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 MOTOR-CARS OF DIFFERENT MAKERS.

On THURSDAY, the 30th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Automobile Co., Ld., sell by Public Auction in their yard at Queen's Road and opposite the Chowpati Level Crossing Gate the following Motor Cars.

One 30 h.-p. Humber recently overhauled, four cylinder, Beeston model, Easimen high tension ignition, four speeds and reverse, tyres in good order to seat 5 people.

One four-cylinder 12 H. P. Coventry Humber, Bosch magneto, White and Poppe carburettor, recently overhauled, tyres in good condition, 4 seater, cape hart hood and screen, painted blue.

One four-cylinder Coventry Humber 15 H.P., Bosch magneto, cape cart hood and screen, to seat five people with extra folding seat, car recently overhauled and repainted, tyres in good condition.

One Beeston Humber 30 H. P. 4 cylinder, painted dark red, to seat five people, Easimen high tension ignition, car in good order.

One two-cylinder Beaufort with four seated body in running order.

One two-cylinder DARRACQ just overhauled, tyres in good condition all new, back entrance body four seater, complete with hood, etc.

One 10/12 H. P. RICHARD-BRAZIER just overhauled, in splendid condition, Bosch high tension magneto, Victoria body to seat four, all tyres new, leather hood, screen, etc.

One 16/20 H. P. MASS, engine and gear box overhauled, all new gears, new clutch fitted, car in excellent condition, tyres serviceable, fitted with Torpedo body with two extra seats to seat 7, cape cart hood and screen, Bosch high tension magneto, White and Poppe carburettor.

One R.-C.-H. four-cylinder 5 seated Torpedo.

One De Dion seven seated body 12 H. P. two-cylinder, perfect order, new condition, Bosch magneto.

One De Dion 8 H .P. single cylinder, Bosch magneto, four seated body, new condition, splendid order.

One De Dion 12 H. P. 2 cylinder painted red, 6 seated body, splendid condition. Hools tools Stepney etc. Tyres in excellent condition.

The above cars can be inspected any day on application to the Manager, Automobile & Co., at the above mentioned place.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES GOOD BROACH COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public Auction, at Colaba, nxt to the Euorpean Rooms, inn Messrs. Aboo Bakar Abdul Rehman and Co.'s Jetha, by their order and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. J. H. Billimoria and Co:—

86 bales good Broach cotton passed in Survey.

14 bales good Broach cotton passed in Survey.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 30th APRIL, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On THURSDAY, the 30th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anstey Lodge," on Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome plain and carved made to order household furniture some pieces by Roberts and others comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chair, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, teapoys, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, rich engavings, table ornaments rich toned cottage piano, very little used, Chesterfield sofas, palm stands double and single bedsteads, mirror door almiras marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, writing tables, revolving book cases, chest of drawers, Jost radio fan, cooking stove, large ice box, rich carpets, cooking utensils, garden plants etc., etc.

The property of EDWIN YEO Esq., of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1914

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE on SATURDAY the 2nd PROX. AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF DINING, DRAWING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, PLATEDWARE AND PERSIAN AND INDIAN CARPETS, &c.

On SATURDAY the 2nd day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of Glenrose House, Apollo Bunder (opp. the Taj Hotel) the household furniture (specially made to order by well-known makers) consisting of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined plush, cushioned chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, wardrobes, single and double door glass fitted almirahs, clothes press, side and corner cabinets, single and double brass and iron cots, chiffoneers, jardineers, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, arm low easy chairs, screens, dining table and chairs, dinner waggons, ice box, law books, glass and crockeryware, platedware, table ornaments, beautiful vases, Persian and Indian carpets, verandah benches, phonograph with records, &c., &c., the property of A. R. Quarmes, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are printed and the goods are on view

SALE ON THURSDAY, 30TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Orient House, Colaba, opposite Colaba station, (on 2nd floor) very valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known makers such as rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables and chairs, sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., mirror back side boards, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, glass and panel door single and double almirahs, richly lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room rich cabinets, corner cabinets, hanging and wall lamps, carpets, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, tiled teapoys, ornaments, rich table and wall ornaments, figures, bronze ornaments, bedsteads, bed room sofas, cupboards, and other sundry things.

The property of Sassoon Basson, Esq., and others.

At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The property of a gentleman, leaving Bombay.

One Bedalia motor-car (French) single cylinder, double seated with Minchlin tyres, very light and simple mechanism. Upkeep expense very little.

1 second hand motor cycle in working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE CITY OF KARACHI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 103 of 1913.
The Official Assignee of Bombay
vs.
Tyaballi & Others.

Under the instructions of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the Consent Decree made therein on the 7th day of April, 1914, the undersigned will sell THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1914, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon at their Auction Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All and singular that plot of ground situate in the Market Quarter of the City of Karachi, Registered No. 88 in the map marked Sheet C. No. 6 containing 573 and 77 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Napier Road, on or towards the West by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or towards the North by plot No. 89 and on or towards the South by Marristt Road. The same is delineated in the plan drawn in the Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd day of December 1877 granted by the Collector of Karachi to Jeewanjee and Wulleji Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhawji Kamdar & Chhotubhai Attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office, at Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1914.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 665 of 1913, (Kanjee Pragjee vs. Premjee Vallabhdass and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.),—Gold and silver and pearl jewellery, consisting of gold bangles, kadas, chains, rings, necklace, sanklas, pochi, earrings, silver thalis, handa, lota, pearl and diamond ornaments, such as pearl raifuls bangles, nose-ring set with pearl, and diamonds, pearl toranmala, pearl chudas, tickda, kamp set with diamonds, diamond chilkadi, diamond champa, valis, earrings, diamond and rubi kanthi, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEW MACHINE FOR GLAZING AND POLISHING CUFFS, COLLARS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May next at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Saidu Manaji Dhobi.

One new machine for glazing and polishing cuffs collars etc., specially ordered out from England.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.

On MONDAY, the 18th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Owner the following property:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 85 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue until the cess was redeemed under Old No. 572, New No. 2721, Old Survey No. 3455 to 3457 and New Survey No. 2103 to 2105 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 80, Street No. 353 all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dossabhoy Shapoorji Mana on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Nanji Bhagwan and on or towards the West by Abdool Rehman Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., solicitors attorneys for the vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 25th April, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will, at their premises in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Messrs. Kemp & Co., sell by public auction furniture and other articles such as:—

Dining tables, dinner waggons, meat safe, marble top tables, arm and armless chairs, tiled teapoys, corner cabinets, octagon tables, single and double bedsteads, bookstands leather lined sofas, office chairs, wall and table clocks, chest of drawers, file cabinet, book cases, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ARTISTIC AND SUBSTANTIAL TEAK, BLACK AND MAHOGANY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at 52, Watson Annexe, Ground Floor, the handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved, household and office furniture such as:—

Dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggon, meat safe, mirror sideboard, tiled teapoys, marble top tables, corner cabinets, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits, bedsteads, single and double door suites bedsteads, octagon tables, umbrella stand, crockery stands, bookstands, drawing almyrahs, hatstands, bookstands drawing room cabinet, Japanese vases, China jars, marble top dressing and washing tables, dressing chest drawers, phonographs with records, photo frames, high class pictures, time pieces, several articles for photography, etc., etc.

The property of W. H. Laytlorpe, Esq., proceedings to England.

The property is on view.

D'LAL &Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th, and TO-MORROW. WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1914, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot. Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, etc., etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, cast, and wrought iron and steel scrap, of sorts, wood, locks, old files, brass, white metal, and lead scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

One lot of about 24 tons old girders lying at the Company's Wharf, Colaba, will be sold at the Parel Stores Depot, which may be seen by the intending purchasers before the sale.

In the case of lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over, and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers, in other cases purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE FIRE FLY"

4000 ft. long.

At the

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

A film depicting an exciting scene in which Mother and Daughter are Saved from a Bomb.

Other scenes are equally sensational and thundering.

Every Saturday & Sunday, Matinee, with Valuable Prizes

5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-Night at 10 p.m.

"A Night in A Gipsy Camp"

produced by Mr. L. COWEN.

The Grand National 1914.

In Mid Atlantic

etc. etc.

at 6-30

VARIETY AND FILMS.

To-morrow at 10 p.m.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

On behalf of

Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

(Special Programme)

FIRST APPEARANCE

of

FRANK J. SIDNEY & Co.

(Whirlwind Dancers and Extraordinary Jumpers)

In a novel and sensational act

"A Morning in a Sportsman's Garden."

Also of

MOSTYN AND KELLY

(Sketch Artistes)

And of

HENRY AND MAY

(Comedy Cyclists)

"A NIGHT IN A GIPSY CAMP."

(Presented by Mr. A. L. Cowen.)

CASTE:

Miss Violet Frampton	..	(*Soubrette*)
Miss Ivy Davis	..	(*Soprano*)
Miss Blanche Vaudon	..	(*Danseuse*)
Mr. Courtney Ford	..	(*Bass*)
Mr. James McGrath	..	(*Baritone*)
Mr. A. L. Cowen.	..	(*Tenor*)

Madame Emili Gelli and Mr. Louis Cowen

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14 ARTISTES

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NOTE.—Miss Cunningham has been in India four months. She came here from England on a twelve weeks' tour, contracted a very serious illness during her third week in the country and has just been discharged from hospital. Her professional career is in serious jeopardy and her return Home immediately is imperatively necessary.

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Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to12-30

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

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FOR

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OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

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32, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 27.

Rainfall mainly associated with hail and thunderstorms has been nearly general in Assam and North Bengal.

The chief falls are:—Shillong three-quarters inch; Cherrapunji and Mymensingh one and a half, Bogra one, Purnea three-quarters. The temperature has been low in the area of rainfall but remains high over large parts of North-west and Central India, the following being the highest temperatures recorded yesterday:—Jacobabad 115, Allahabad and Jhansi 113, Mainpuri, Nowgong, Akola and Bikaner 112.

Forecast.—Further rainfall in North-east India. Some thunderstorms in the United Provinces and Central India.

Earthquake Report.—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about 300 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 7-35 a.m., this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and in defect at Jaipur. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum record 4.40 in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Local thundershowers have again occurred in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 26th of April 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	98.0	77.4	55	..	11.55	0.62
Jask	..	94.4	82.1	49	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	101.0	80.1	30	..	2.41	—1.28
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	107.5	77.5	45	..	1.88	0.18
Rawalpindi	..	95.3	63.2	43	..	15.77	5.81
Lahore	..	105.9	73.2	38	..	4.49	0.76
Sirsa	..	109.1	76.0	45	..	2.99	0.98
Ambala	..	107.7	73.3	38	..	3.25	—2.63
Delhi	..	108.0	82.8	29	..	1.56	—1.57
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	111.1	82.7	27	..	0.88	—0.92
Mainpuri	..	111.9	77.4	40	..	3.70	0.28
Jhansi	..	113.1	86.1	39	..	1.42	—0.53
Cawnpore	..	111.0	80.1	61	..	1.36	—0.62
Allahabad	..	112.0	78.1	59	..	1.98	—0.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	..	115.3	75.8	36	..	2.45	1.20
Karachi	..	88.3	78.7	87	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer	..	102.9	88.4	31	..	2.73	1.27
Jaipore	..	110.2	75.8	22	..	0.87	—0.76
Kotah	..	111.6	90.4	35	..	1.20	—0.08
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTERAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	108.0	76.8	76	..	1.01	0.68
Dwarka	..	88.0	78.2	87	..	0.38	—0.30
Veraval	..	83.3	78.1	87	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	..	107.8	73.9	71	..	0.08	—0.45
Bhavnagar	..	107.4	77.2	68	..	0.04	—0.64
Surat	..	94.9	78.2	71	..	0.04	—0.35
Ahmedabade	..	109.8	77.6	59	..	0.09	—0.33
Deesa	..	109.3	76.5	55	..	0.16	—0.42
Neemuch	..	107.9	82.8	47	..	0.14	—0.77
Indore	..	107.7	77.9	52	..	0.70	—0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	..	107.1	75.0	27	..	7.48	4.66
Saugor	..	107.8	82.8	17	..	2.20	—0.37
Hoshangabad	..	111.5	85.7	41	..	2.52	0.63
Khandwa	..	110.5	84.8	32	..	0.30	—0.97
Akola	..	112.0	83.1	25	..	1.06	—1.15
Amraoti	..	109.9	84.4	26	..	2.13	—0.15
Nagpur	..	109.1	80.3	25	..	5.00	1.99
Chanda	..	108.5	78.2	35	..	4.89	1.49
Raipur	..	106.7	82.6	29	..	4.71	1.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	..	90.8	78.8	80	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	..	89.3	79.9	74	..	..	—0.83
Mormugao	..	89.2	81.0	79	..	0.06	—1.82
Karwar	..	89.0	81.4	75	..	0.03	—2.39
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	111.8	79.1	30	..	0.08	—0.90
Ahmednagar	..	100.1	73.3	31	..	0.16	—1.61
Poona	..	103.8	72.7	57	..	0.04	—1.67
Sholapur	..	106.8	83.1	37	..	0.28	—1.86
Bijapur	..	104.1	79.1	47	0.01	0.28	—1.85
Belgaum	..	95.5	69.6	90	0.40	2.22	—1.97
Aurangabad	..	107.0	77.1	32	..	0.01	—1.62
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	109.9	83.7	17	..	0.46	—2.16
Hyderabad	..	104.6	79.1	31	..	0.26	—2.88
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	..	92.7	81.6	68	..	0.93	—3.83
Calicut	..	90.8	81.1	77	..	4.67	—5.79
Cochin	..	93.5	81.7	70	..	5.20	—10.71
Colombo	..	91.2	76.2	94	0.45	36.33	—0.97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	..	96.6	79.7	78	..	0.93	—6.57
Bellary	..	108.0	79.5	47	..	0.56	—2.85
Cuddapah	..	106.1	76.6	67	..	3.48	—1.85
Madras	..	91.7	77.3	79	..	30.78	9.76
Bangalore	..	95.3	61.9	75	..	4.18	—1.18
Coimbatore	..	101.1	73.5	64	..	4.87	—2.37
Trichinopoly	..	102.1	80.1	70	..	11.94	1.23
Negapatam	..	93.4	78.6	89	..	53.59	23.44

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th April 1914 was 30.022 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The Committee of the Indian Mining Association has decided, after discussion, not to recommend that members should share in the cost of the proposed visit of Sir Thomas Holland to the Jherriah coalfields to investigate questions concerning the occurrence of "trap" and the difficulties of underground water. It is not expected, however, that this decision will prevent Sir Thomas Holland's visit to India next cold weather.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.832
Temperature of Air	..degrees	84.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	78.6
Dew Point	.. ..	76.7
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=1/0)		2.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	90.8
Minimum do do	.. ..	78.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.		NW. W. UNW.
Movement of Wind do		miles 119

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	April	h m	ft. in		April	h m	ft. in
M	27	0 41 a	27 11		27	m 5 56	15 8
						6 31 a	19 1
Tu	28	m 0 21	26 3		28	m 6 23	15 8
		1 14 a	27 9			7 1 a	19 6
W	29	m 0 53 a	25 11		29	m 6 52	15 11
		1 50 a	27 5			7 33 a	20 1
Th	30	m 27	25 5		30	m 7 24	16 3
		2 30 a	26 10			8 12 a	20 7
	May				May		
F	1st	m 2 5	24 11		1st	m 8 1	16 10
		3 16 a	26				21
Sa.	2	m 2 51	24 4		2	m 8 48	17 8
		4 10 a	25 10			10 24 a	21 2
S	3	m 4 41 a	28 10		3	9 59	18 6
		5 17 a	25 8				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 27 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 14m.	Sunset 6h. 59m.	
,, 28 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 0m.	
,, 29 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 0 m.	
,, 30 (Thursday)	,, 6m. 12m.	,, 7h. 0 m.	
May 1st (Friday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1m.	
,, 2 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1 m.	
,, 3 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 1 m.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h. 51-9m. p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 17th, 3h. 24-1 a.m.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated, 9th April:—

GOLD.

About £800,000 was received in the form of bar gold, for which there was an enquiry from the Continent. The shipment to India is £222,500.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Apr. 6th £22,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
Apr. 8th £50,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
Apr. 6th £50,000 in sovereigns for French.
Apr. 6th £30,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
During the week the net efflux was £8,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of March was £1,591,600 (approximately.)

SILVER.

The tone of the market has somewhat improved, and prices have been well maintained.

The quotations for cash and two months delivery have been identical.

A rise of 1/16d. from 26 15/16d. to 27d. was recorded on the 3rd instant. Since that date, the price has been fixed either at that figure or 26 15/16d.

China and India have both been buying, as well as the Continent. Orders from India have been mostly for shipment by next week's steamer which is timed to arrive in Bombay for the May Settlement.

The total silver imported into the United Kingdom up to the end of March, was 22,449,046 ozs. during the respective similiar 24,474,199 ozs. during the respective similiar periods in 1913 and 1912. The reduction of supplies to less than two-thirds of those in the previous years, chiefly as a consequence of the difficulties in Mexico, demonstrates what a powerful factor that country is in the silver market.

In gauging the present position of the market, some importance should be attached to the change of sentiment which must follow the final dispersal of the erstwhile speculative stocks.

The knowledge that these existed, the uneasiness created by their size, and the possibility of their forcible realization, has, during recent years, discouraged buyers for trade purposes—who, be it remembered, are the principal consumers of the metal—from replenishing their stocks.

The rise in price which attended the Indian Government purchases, failed to inspire confidence, for the market was well aware that speculative stocks had been only partially reduced.

It is probale that, in these circumstances, trade consumers all over the world have been working from hand to mouth during the last three years or more.

Toward the close of this period, the financial crisis of last December in India rendered upcountry buyers unable, as well as unwilling, to send buying orders. It is therefore likely that a state of silver semi-starvation obtained in the country bazaars, pendin gan improvement in the financial situation. Buyers were well aware that 25,000,000 ozs. could be obtained from the Syndicate at any reasonable price.

All this tended to produce an inert and featureless market.

With the exhaustion of the Syndicate's stock, the situation has changed. The prolonged period of distrust has ended, and probably the only legacy left is a certain degree of edge to the industrial appetite.

These considerations do not imply necessarily any immediate disturbance of the present level of prices, but suggest that the market will be sensitive, and the price respond with some freedom to any special demand of a substantial character.

An Indian Currency Statement cabled today shows a decrease in the Note Issue of 75 lacs. and an increase of 25 lacs in the hold of Silver Rupees. The total of Gold held India has decreased a further 40 lacs.

The stock in Bombay is about the same namely, £320,000. The offtake has fallen from 120 to 95 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,375,000. In sycee or currency a slight increase of £25,000. The total value in bars remains at £95,000.

A shipment of £87,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 months delivery are the same as those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Apr. 8. 26 15/16 cash 26 15/16 2 mos.
Apr. 4. 26/16 cash 26 16/16 2 most.
Apr. 6. 26 15/16 cash 26 15/16 2 mos.
Apr. 7. 27 cash 27 2 mos.
Apr. 8. 26 16/16 cash 26 15/16 2 mos.
Apr. 9. 26 15/16 cash 26 15/16 2 mos.

Average for the week. 26 958 cash 26 958 2 mos.

Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The inaugural dinner of the Zemindars' Association was held on Saturday night at Bahawalpur House, Multan, when the leading European residents of the city were present. A meeting was held on Sunday to settle the constitution of the newly-formed Zemindars' Association of the Multan division, including Mahomedan, Sikh and Hindu members.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 27th April 1914.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Banks.*
2 boxes sovs.	1,20,000	Durban.	National.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 17 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet but steady with little business doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-32
T. T. forward, to May..	1	4

BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 7-32
,, ,, forward, next Mail	1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		170½
Marks ,, ,, ...		138½
60 days Hongkong ...		143½
,, ,, Shanghai ...		193¼
,, ,, Japan		149½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London on Saturday was 3/16 higher both for ready and for delivery in two months, at 27 1/8. The local market opened steadier, but the advance has checked business to some extent though prices keep steady.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	3	0
Australian bar gold	24	2	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	11	0
1st Settlement.....	78	11	0
2nd Settlement.....	78	13	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 22nd April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	35	40,947
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	56	67,577

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm to-day owing to short covering and steady tone of the Calcutta Market. In the morning the rate was Rs. 95-10 but gradually it went up and the market closed at Rs. 95-11 (sellers) for the 30th April delivery. The rate for the 29th May settlement stood about annas two lower.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a steady tone to-day though the improvement in quotations was slight.

David moved up to Rs. 510 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 477½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,830 x.d.

New Great Easterns changed hands at Rs. 216¼.

Kohinoors stood steady at Rs. 760.

Swadeshi moved up to Rs. 1,485.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 220, Crescent at Rs. 115 and Finlays at Rs.305.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,045.

Bank of India shares declined to Rs. 61-8.

Mandra Bhon Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 30.

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 895.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 79 and Deferred at Rs. 147.

The Central Co-operative Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 26.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 582-8.

New Berars improved to Rs. 522-8.

Telephones changed hands at Rs. 78 x.d.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 205.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Very small but steady market; not much selling; some Continental buying. Later:—Scattered buying, no cotton for sale." (New York):" Pre-notice day; long liquidation of May contracts. Small Saturday market but very steady at the decline."

Gruning: "A squeeze is being attempted for near months."

Hornby Himelry K.:—"Export Liverpool will resist much decline in New York position. Lancashire is strong.

On Saturday the American markets were again irregular, New York being 6 and 3 points lower for futures, and New Orleans 5 and 2 points higher. Liverpool has kept very steady. Weather reports continue favourable, but the market is in no way affected thereby owing to the underlying strength of the position.

The local market is dull and prices continue to show a tendency to give way. There is little business doing, the enquiry being limited. A few contracts have been made in fine Broach May, as also in Khamgaon Akola and Bengals for the same delivery. The market closes quiet at Rs. 270 for fine Broach May, Rs. 209-10 for fine Khamgaon Akola and Rs. 193 for fine Bengal, for same delivery. For New Crops, good Broach March is Rs. 279 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 209, in which there is a small business passing in the bazaar.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a moderate demand which holders are willingly meeting.

The following extract is from "The Manchester Guardian," and is from their New York correspondent:—

Pending further developments in the old crop situation, the local cotton market has developed an unsettled condition, with sentiment very much mixed. The question of supply and demand and new crop developments are exerting little influence on market fluctuations. Attention is almost confined to the undoing of swiches and straddles in the old crop options and the covering of enormous short lines in May and July. Considering the smallness of the local stock and the failure of the March premium of 80 points to attract cotton here, combined with rumours that Southern shippers would take the greater part of the local stock by either buying it outright or on May delivery, shorts became decidedly nervous and covered, as they feared that the May and July options would corner themselves.

"SQUEEZE" IN OLD CROP.

In the opinion of many operators the old crop situation will work itself into a natural squeeze, as in view of the failure of the enormous March premium to bring cotton here there is not likely to be much chance for cotton to be brought here for May or July delivery, and particularly so when the trade demand will have reduced the available supplies in the South. While the May short interest had been estimated to be as large as half a million bales it is believed that the short interest in July is equally as large, and predictions are current that July will sell over May in the near future. At present May is selling at a premium of about 20 points over July. On the other hand, people are predicting that May will attain a premium over July equal to the premium which March attained over May.

The trade does not feel that the present situation in the old crop options is a case of manipulation, but that those who are short are paying the penalty for selling futures at so great a discount under the actual in the South. Much better prices are being paid for the actual in the South than holders could obtain by tendering their cotton on contract. Still, with the heavy covering that has taken place of late, the technical position of the market has been materially weakened, and there has been considerable long buying, especially of May, on the belief that that option would attain a large premium over July. Further, many believe that July shorts will not hasten to cover as March and May shorts did, a feeling prevailing that the spot situation will weaken with the advance of the planting and growing season. The lack of outside interests on the bull side, too, is looked upon as a rather favourable feature in restraining quotations from advancing, especially as reports regarding preparations and planting of the next crop are encouraging.

NEW CROP PREPARATIONS.

While it is still somewhat early for weather conditions in the belt to exert much influence upon market fluctuations, new crop options have been comparatively steady. During most of the past week coldness prevailed over a large portion of the belt, and in many sections rain was reported. This has put a stop to a great deal of farm work, and preparations are gradually falling behind those of other years, whereas up to the early part of March the South was further advanced in farm work than ever before. Most of the farmers had been trying to obtain an early start and were exerting all their energies in this direction in order to minimise the dangers from the boll weevil and an early frost. Advices from Texas state that the entire State is behind in farm work. South Texas complains of drought while north and east Texas report excessive rainfall. Still, the reports from that State are conflicting, as many advices received state that the weather in general has been ideal and that preparations have progressed well. The consensus of opinion is that there will be an increase in the acreage in both Texas and Oklahoma, and that there is an excellent season in the ground in both States insuring a favourable start even if late. According to Oklahoma advices, considerable ploughing has already been done. While there are many complaints of alleged scarcity of good seed, some very good authorities say there is no scarcity. In the Eastern States the coldness has slightly delayed preparations, but of late excellent weather has prevailed, and farm work is going on very rapidly. Sales of fertilisers in both the Carolinas and Georgia continue heavy, with the outlook for a record-breaking acreage.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	4,000
Future delivery prices :—	

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.89 minus 3
M.J.	6.89 ,, 2
J.J.	6.90 ,, 2
J.A.	6.75 ,, 3
A.S.	6.61 ,, 3
S.O.	6.41 ,, 3
O.N.	6.32 ,, 2
N.D.	6.26 ,, 2
D.J.	6.24 ,, 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is firm

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	6	0	0	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	15	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	15	6	,,

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	7	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	0	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	1	0	B T
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	5	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	6	0	R T.

Teelseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p.
85 % Bold White.....	55	0	0
Mughi	53	0	0
Black Kutai	46	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	6	8	0	Nominal

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	0	0	B. T.
May	10	10	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	34	0	0
April May	7	1	0 R T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	23	8	0
Guzerat	22	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p m:—

Cotton	15,672 Bales.
Wheat	3,853 Cwts.
Linseed	17,143 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,927 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	830 ,,
Poppyseed.....	4,853 ,,
Groundnuts.....	4,283 ,,
Castorseed	11,580 ,,
Rice	2,632 ,,
Myrabollams	11,488 ,,
Cottonseed	20,820 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil. ,,
Gram	6,618 ,,
Jowar.....	10,532 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	864 ,,

DUST NUISANCE AT KENNEDY SEAFACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Many readers of your valuable paper must be frequenting the Back Bay every evening and must have noticed the amount of dust on the promenade. Every year after the monsoon, the footpath adjacent to the Swimming Baths is dug up and fresh sand used to be thrown there, but for the last two years dust has taken the place of sand to the great annoyance of the public whose dresses and shoes are bespattered with it giving them a slovenly aspect. During the hot season this promenade is frequented by many people seeking a little rest in the cool sea-breeze, but they are much disappointed at the miserable condition of this pleasant walk.

The Bombay Municipality has an enormous surplus and it will do well to spend about two thousand rupees or so to remedy this evil permanently. Dr. Dinsha Master, one of our public-spirited citizens who is often to be seen on the beach near Church Gate Station in the morning may be requested to take a stroll on the footpath and see for himself what a nuisance this dust must be to the public. I know many persons who purposely avoid this most pleasant walk, for they do not wish to appear slovenly, in spite of their decent dress, when they reach the Reclamation footpath.

Will not any of our Civic Fathers take up this question and bring in a proposal to macadamise this whole footpath or remedy this evil permanently in some other way? I am sure such corporators are not few and we may safely hope to see the footpath in a much better condition in October next.—Yours, etc.,

BICKERSTAFF.

Bombay, April 27.

INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM MILLS.

The annual general meetings of shareholders in the mills managed by Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., were held yesterday. Mr. J. A. Wadia presided at the meeting of the Fazulbhoy Mills, while Sir Sassoon J. David was chairman of the other meeting. The suggestions made in the reports as to dividend, the appointment of directors, etc., were carried, as resolutions In the former case the Directors' report stated:—

The Directors beg to submit their annual report for the year ending 31st December 1913, showing a net profit of Rs. 6,86,833-1-3 including the balance of Rs. 3,772-15-2 brought from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 1,44,000 in paying an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1913, at Rs. 20 per share. The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 5,42,833-1-3 be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share (free of Income Tax) Rs. 1,44,000-0-0; Depreciation Account:—Machinery Rs. 1,50,000, Building Rs. 40,000, total 1,90,000-0-0; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,25,000-0-0; Equalization of Dividend Fund Rs. 50,000-0-0; Towards writing off Preliminary Expenses Rs. 10,000-0-0; Bonus to Staff Rs. 7,000-0-0; To carry forward Rs. 16,833-1-3; Total Rupees 5,42,833-1-3.

CRESCENT MILLS.

The Report adopted at the second meeting showed a nett profit of Rs. 4,30,828-8-10 including the balance of Rs. 4,531-6-3 brought forward from the last account.

After deducting from the above sum an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1913 which has absorbed Rs. 90,000 there remains a balance of Rs. 3,40,828-8-10 which, they recommend, should be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share (Free of Income-Tax), Rs. 90,000-0-0; Depreciation Account:—Machinery, Rs. 1,25,000; Mill Buildings, Rs. 25,000; total Rs. 1,50,000; Reserve Fund, 50,000; Dividend Fund, Account Rs. 30,000; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 6,000; To carry forward Rs. 14,828-8-10; total Rs. 3,40,828-8-10.

INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING WORKS.

The Directors annual report for the year ending 31st December 1913 shows a nett Profit of Rs. 2,08,758-6-6 including the balance of Rs. 5,498-4-5 brought forward from the last account.

After deducting from the above sum an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per share for the half year ending 30th June 1913 which has absorbed Rs. 48,000 there remains a balance of Rs. 1,60,758-6-6 which they recommend to dispose of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of Income-Tax, Rs. 60,000; Machinery Deteriporation Account, Rs. 30,000; Repairs Fund Account, Rs. 10,000; Reserve Fund, 40,000; Debenture Charges, 5,000; Bonus to staff, Rs. 3,500; To carry forward, Rs. 12,258-6-6; Total Rs. 1,60,758-6-6.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

The Directors Annual Report shows a Profit of Rs. 1,85,549-6-4 including the balance of Rs. 14,262-1-10 brought forward. Out of this amount Rs. 32,000 have already been declared as ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1913, at Rs. 10 per share on 3,200 shares, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,53,549-6-4 which, the Directors recommend, should be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (Free of Income Tax) on 6400 Shares, Rs. 64,000; Depreciation Account:—Building Currimbhoy Mills, Rs. 10,000; Building Mohamedbhoy Mills Rs. 5,000; total, Rs. 15,000; Machinery Currimbhoy Mills, Rs. 30,000; Machinery Mahomedbhoy Mills, Rs. 20,000; Total, Rs. 50,000; Towards Debenture Charges, Rs. 15,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 6,000; To carry forward, Rs. 3,549-6-4; Total Rupees, 1,53,549-6-4.

DIVORCE BY WIRELESS.

NEW MARRIAGE ON RECEIPT OF THE MESSAGE.

A California judge sitting at Oakland has granted a divorce by wireless to Mrs. Marie K. King, a beautiful Hawaiian heiress in Honolulu, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail." Immediately after receiving the wireless decree Mrs. King was married to a rich compatriot.

Mrs. King, who is the first woman to employ wireless for the severance of the marriage tie, is a member of a well-known Piiloi family in Hawaii. Twelve months ago she obtained a decree nisi from Judge Waste at Oakland against her husband, a millionaire oil producer.

She returned to Honolulu and fell in love with a prominent Hawaiian, whom she was about to wed when suddenly she remembered that the final decree of divorce from Mr. King had never been granted. Interrupting the ceremony, she sent a wireless message to her lawyers in San Francisco, about 2,400 miles distant.

The lawyers hurried to Judge Donohue at Oakland, who signed the decree, which was instantly sent by wireless to Honolulu. The message was received with cheers by the happy couple and the guests, and the interrupted wedding ceremony was completed without further ado.

MR. BERNARD SHAW AND A "BABY STRIKE."

Speaking at a Fabian Society meeting on April 5, Mr. Bernard Shaw said that if he were a woman he would want £2,000 before he became a mother. Women had a right to insist upon a guarantee before having children.

Mrs. Pember Reeves was speaking, when Mr. Shaw asked her whether she did not think that in present circumstances a woman should resolutely refuse to have children unless she were paid to do so.

Mrs. Reeves replied that a woman did not want to be paid for being a mother, and she (Mrs. Reeves) rather objected to a baby strike.

Mr. Shaw: Why object to such a strike, and why should not child-bearing be a profession for women?

He was afraid, he proceeded, that Mrs. Reeves had been too exclusively occupied with those most depressing people, the deserving poor. It was practically nonsense to hold up the working-class mother as always doing the work.

The ordinary middle-class woman did strike against children. It might be after she had had three or four or five children, but she did strike. There were women who struck against one child.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	%	1,402½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	61-8
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,645
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ...	..	4%	20
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ...	do.	8%	56XD
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 20 ...	do.	Nil	5
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	...	...	16
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25 ...	...	7½	26
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ...	...	...	10
Standard Bank Rs. 50. F ...	...	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	...	...	380
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	14%	360
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	...	10%	35
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15
Punjab National Bank	do.	10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
(£ 12½ A		8%	£22 1-2
(£ 12½ B		8%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ...	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ...	Mar.-Nov.	...	...
National Bank of India £12½ ...	Sep-Mar.	6% 14%	83X D 615

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	May-Oct.	25	817½XD
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	30 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ...	...	...	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	...	...	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ...	...	25	630XD
Bombay United	May-Nov	20	470XD
Century	Apl-Oct.	8	235
Central India	May-Nov	50	1830
China	Mar-Sep.	45	580XD
Chinoi Silk	...	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ...	Mar.-Sep	55	1,420
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	575
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	do.	10	220
David	May.-Nov.	20	510
Edward Sassoon	...	10	180
Emperor Edward	...	25	440
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	...	110
Fazulbhoy	May	20	477-8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,380 XD
Finlay Mills	...	10	305
Gold Mohur	...	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	60	500
Howard and Bullough ...	do.	15	300
Hyderabad	do.	60	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	...	4	102½
Indian Manufacturing ...	do.	25	390
Indo-China Manufg. ...	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	Dec.	6	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Bagoo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ...	June-Dec.	25	700
Kasturchand	May-Nov.	45	1,360 XD
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	760
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,075XD
Madhavji Dharamsi ...	June-Dec.	60	1,045
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,900
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	60	1,780
Mayer Sassoon	...	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas ...	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,420XD
Nawab of Cambay ...	...	80	350
New Great Eastern ...	Apl.-Oct.	3	217½
New City of Bombay ...	Mar.-Sep.	35	995XD
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	8	170CD
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	220
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	725
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	150	5,050
S. Mahratta	Nov.	...	40
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1100
Sun	Oct.	...	100
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	180 Nom
Swan	New O.	10	257-8
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	65	1,480
Tarsille	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,200
Union Mill	...	8	160
Vishnu Cotton	...	Nil	365
	...	Nil	635
Western India	Sep.	60	435
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4,80 0
Albert Kurrachee ...	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ...	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ...	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley ...	...	6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ...	...	15	725
Hingoles	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton	Oct.	10	1231
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ...	...	...	1264
Kamgaum	...	7%	707
Mahmudpura Co., ...	Sept.	20	190
Mehuva	...	7½	100
Meramulle	Oct.	Nil	25
Moreasille	do.	Nil	18
Mazmar Manufacturing ...	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	78	10
New Mofussil Co., ...	Nov.	50	842 ½
New Berar	Oct.	40	522-8
New Prince of Wales ...	do.	45	695
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	280
Vollart, U.P. Ld., ...	Sept.	30	625
Vardwan G.P.	...	15	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly ...	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133 XD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly ...	Feb.-July	6½	577½
Amritsar Patty Rly. ...	Mar.-Aug.	6%	150XD
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ...	Jan.-July.	4%	123
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80...	...	4%	121
Gu erat Rlys. Rs. 100. ...	...	4%	109
Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara.-Siraiganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.	8%	161
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	582½XD
Upper Sind Light Rly. ...	...	4%	126

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Alcock Ashdown Co., ...	Oct.-May	6	125
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ...	August	Nil	6½
Bamankua	...	...	4½
Backbay Bath	...	...	35
Badham Pile	July.	7	92
Baroda Tram Co., ...	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	26
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ...	...	35	895
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	P.	Feb.-Aug.	6%	178
	O.		5%	234
Bombay Ice Manufg. ...	H. yearly		2	19
Bombay Flour Mill ...	Mar.-Oct.		30	830XD
Bo. Land and Building ...	...		20	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ...	Mar.-Sep.	Rs.	5	205
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ...	Sep.-Oct.		6%	262½
Centralia M. Co., Ltd., ...	April		1	21½
City of Bombay Building Co., ...	Dec.-Jan.		20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.		Nil	100nom
Empire of I.L Rs. 50. ...	...		42½	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150...	...		...	137½
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ld., Rs. 20 ...	Dec.		Nil	12½
Indian Cotton Oil Company	Old 100	June	12	105
	New Issue 75		7½	80
	P...100		...	200
John Roberts & Co., ...	Oct.-July		7%	
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50. ...	July		10%	182
Katni Cement Ordy, 100. ...	do.		10%	52
Pref. 100	...		...	83
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ...	...		...	76
Karrachee Landing Rs.75	...		...	96
Marcks & Co., ...	July		...	162
Mazgaul Pr Co., O ...	...		13½	100
Marsland Price Co., P ...	...		...	93XD
Napier Hotel Co., ...	...		Nil	80
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	May.	Rs.	2½	64
Phillips & Co., ...	July.		30%	35
Port Canning Co. ...	Sept.		10%	500
Shivrajpur Synd. etc. ...	...		45	34
Sirdar's Carbonic Gas Co..	Mar.-Aug.		17½%	862½
Sound & Co., ...	...		Nil	18½
Tata Iron and Steel.,	D.	Jan.	...	79
	P.	July.	...	70nom
Tata Hydro Electric Co., 7%	...	Jan.	4%	1045
Thacker & Co., 595... ...	May		34%	905
Telephone Co., 2	April	Rs.	3	78XD
Treacher & Co., ...	July		15	489

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 27th

26th S. S. Baroda	Horscroft		Busreh Apl. 12.
S. S. Rosslyn	Fishley		Galcutta Apl. 14
S. S. Arcadia	Barcham		Shanghai Apl. 7
S. S. Austria	Cosulich		Kobe Mar. 24
S. S. Coniston Water	Simpson		Colombo Apl. 24
S. S. Chakrata	Macfadyen		Middlesborough Mar. 27
S.S. Kasara	Denne		Busreh April 14
S. S. Crostafels	Schneider		Hamburg Mar. 1. 7
27th S.S Queen Amelia	McKay		Sunderland ,, 27
S.S. Sardar	Weeks		Busreh April 17.
S. S. Itonus	Carey		Sydney Mar. 19

DEPARTURES.

April 27th.

S. S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

S. S. Clontsham	Johnston	Hull and Middlesborough
S. S. Crown	Richards	Hull and Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Baroda	for	Persian Gulf
,, Kasara	for	Do
,, Chakrata	for	Antwerp etc.
,, Telena	for	Liverpool etc.
,, Coniston Water	for	New york.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line s. s. Circassia (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles on Sunday the 26th instant.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the outward Mails of the 17th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

S. S. Delta:—The P. and O. Company's s. s. Delta left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 25th instant.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 12, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rosslyn:—The steamer Rosslyn, 2,395 tons, Captain J. W. Fishley, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 14, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Arcadia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain S. Barcham, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, which port she had left on April 7, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Austria:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Austria, 4,874 tons, Captain M. D. Cosulich, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she had left on March 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Coniston Water:—The steamer Coniston Water, 2,362 tons, Captain N. J. Simpson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo, which port she had left on April 24, with ballast.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakrata, 3,601 tons, Captain D. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Middlesborough, which port she had left on March 27, with a general cargo and explosives.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G. H. A. Denne, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Crostafels:—The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 3,081 tons, Captain F. Schemeider, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, which port she had left on March 17, with a general cargo.

S. S. Queen Amelie:—The steamer Queen Amelie, 2,782 tons, Captain R. McKay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, which port she had left on March 27, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain M. Weeks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 17, with a general cargo.

S. S. Itonus:—The steamer Itonus, 3,401 tons, Captain H. Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, which port she had left on March 19, with a general cargo and horses.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Cloutsham:—The steamer Cloutsham, 3,074 tons, Captain T. Johnston, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Crown:—The steamer Crown, 2,740 tons, Captain W. Richards, will sail to-day for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

Monday, April. 27th 1914.

P DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
B Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Othello	Turn	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Clan Ferguson	Jones	W. & A. G & Co.
E Mansuri	Gore	T. M & Co
H Khosrow	Hannah	T. M. & Co
M D'vanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N. Clan Shaw	Edward	J. F. & Co.
O. Durgal	Donovan	W. & A. G.& Co.
P Hallamshire	True	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Trentham Hall	Jones	J. F. & Co
2 Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & C.
3 Crown	Richards	D. N. & Sons.
4 Oceana	Romico	T. M. & Co
5. Exford	Donaran	J. M. & Co
6 Colonial	Whitborne	K N & Co
7 Wartura	Kooll	W. & A.G. & Co
8 Red Italia	Pesuett	Rubattino Line
9 City of Baroda

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special Vacation Sittings, Bombay High Court 11-30 a.m.

Western India Football Association, Annual General Meeting Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company's Office, Home Street, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 29.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

The Empress, the James Greaves, the Howard and Bullough, and the Imperial Mails Companies, Ordinary General Meetings, in the Office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, at No. 1, Forbes Street Fort, 4-30 p.m. to 5-10 p.m.

Salle Francaise, Lecture By Prof. Louis Peltier, on "The Age of the Cinema, Fifth Part, Trick Pictures", 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann.

Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. [illegible] is given in all cases:—

[illegible] I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
[illegible]	12-35	17-0
Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Nagpur) ...	9-15	13 0
	6-0	21-30
rd and inter		
	7-40	7-30
	11-10	14-45
	19-35	8-0
	11-30	14-25

[illegible]il leaves Victoria Terminus [illegible]5 minutes earlier from 1st

[illegible] Express, Five hours after [illegible] is signalled on Fridays only.
[illegible] Postal Express, Five hours after [illegible]amer is signalled on Fridays only.
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

	Bombay Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D., Commanding.

April 27.

158 Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday 29th April 1914 at 9-30 p.m.
Admission by ticket only.
Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of Admission for Two Ladies and one Gentleman.
Extra tickets for a Gentleman or Lady Rs. 2 each.
Tickets can be obtained from Headquarters.
All Members should wear Khaki Uniform & Caps, or White Mess Kit.

(Sd.) R.C.D. Graham, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D Commanding.

April 28.

316. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 28th, Afternoon "H" Coy.
Wednesday 29th, Morning, Any Company
Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.
Thursday 30th, Morning, Any Company
Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.
Friday 1st May, Morning, Any Company
Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.
Saturday 2nd, Morning, Any Company
Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.
Sunday 3rd, Practice Binning Shield Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus morning 6-15 a.m. afternoon 1-5 p.m. The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May has stated in programme issued to members.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March from the Suite. "At the King's Court". Sousa.
Hungarian Dances ..."Nos. 1, 2 & 3" ...Brahms
Valse ....."Luna" .....Lincke.
Suite ....."Scenes Pittoresque" .....Massenet.
(1) Marche.... (2) "Airde Ballet," ...
(3) "Angelus," ...(4) "Fete Boheme."
(5) "Dance of the Hours" & "Finale" from "La Gioconda" Ponchielli.
Selection ....."The Quaker Girl" ....Monckton.
Galop (Tubuphone Solo) ..."The Tubuphone". Hume.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. K. A. Padhya will read a paper on "The History of the Sect of the Manbhavas (Mahanubhavas) and their Religious Tenets."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

There was a rise in the number of plague cases in Bombay City on Sunday, 54 attacks and 53 deaths having been recorded during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. There were also one attack and two deaths from small-pox. No cases of cholera were reported. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 147, as compared with 112 of the corresponding period of 1913, and 128 of 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Worli 6, Parel 5, Kametipura 5, Fort (North) 4, Mazagon 4, Byculla 4, Sewri 4, Mahim 3, Tarwadi 3, Middle and Lower Colaba 3, Dhobi Talao 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Sion 2, Second Nagpada 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Kumbharwadi 1, Khara Talao 1, Dongri 1, Umarkhadi 1, and Mandvi 1. On Saturday last 1,742 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, 1[illegible] of them being found plague-infected. "A" Ward contributed 11 of these latter kind of rats, "B" Ward 51, "C" Ward 46, "D" Ward 8, "E" Ward 27, "F" Ward 3 and "G" Ward 1.

COTTON FIRES.

TWO SMALL OUTBREAKS DURING THE WEEK-END.

After a week of freedom from cotton fires there was a slight outbreak on the Cotton Green at Colaba on Sunday night, but fortunately it was quickly put out, and the damage done was only trifling.

The fire was noticed by one of the watchmen on duty in a stack of 300 bales of cotton in a jetha belonging to Mr. Hukumchand Rambhagal. The Salvage Corps were immediately out and extinguished the fire in a few minutes, the damage caused being estimated at about Rs. 20.

At 3 a.m. yesterday smoke was seen issuing from a godown situated at Clive Road, Mandvi in which was stored a quantity of cotton damaged at the recent Colaba fires. The alarm was raised and three fire engines repaired to the scene and put out the flames in a short time. The total loss to the cotton and the godown is estimated at Rs. 55.

A BROACH GATHERING.

In the Sir Shapurji Bharucha Hall in the city of Broach, a meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. Syed Fakhruddin Abubakra El Edroos, who has been appointed Acting Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, was held on Sunday afternoon under the presidentship of Sirdar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, when a resolution was unanimously passed congratulating Mr. El Edroos on his appointment.

A COMPLAINT FROM POONA.

A Poona correspondent writes a strong complainant against the prevailing system of removing night-soil from the city It would appear that the work of removing the night-soil is performed at Poona not at night, but about noon, the procession of carts going through the crowded thoroughfares with little regard to public health. The stability and strength of the carts ought also to be examined from time to time, says our correspondent, for occasionally these vehicles break down in the middle of the street occasioning a great nuisance in the surrounding locality.

THE CUNNINGHAM BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

An advertisement elsewhere calls attention to the benefit performance which is to be given at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday night on behalf of Miss Gladys Cunningham, a music hall artist who has been in India four months and has spent three of them in hospital in Bombay as the result of a serious illness which may seriously retard her in her professional career. It is essential that Miss Cunningham should go Home as soon as possible, and the object of this benefit performance is to assist her in doing so.

The programme which has been arranged includes all the features of the current week's programme at the Excelsior, and the evening is also made the occasion of the first appearance of six new artistes. Frank J. Sidney and Company are announced to present a novel and sensational acrobatic act entiled, "A Morning in a Sportsman's Garden"; Mostyn and Kelly are sketch artists, and Henry and May are comedy cyclists. These six artists will present the major portion of the programme, and those who have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the musical comedy in miniature "A Night in a Gipsy Garden" will find an opportunity of doing so to-morrow as well as helping in a movement the object of which could not be bettered. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Soundy, an dCompany's, and in view of the object of the performance and the extended programme the prices have been increased.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 27.

Major-General Godfrey Williams, Director-General Military Works proceeds on 7th May on seven months' leave.

Colonel Dallas from Secunderabad will officiate and Col. Lawrence will act for Colonel Dallas.

Major Standage, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, leaves Bangalore for Coonoor Pasteur Institute to-night to undergo "Anti-rabie" treatment. He was bitten on the hand and foot by a patient's dog this morning.

DEATH OF MAJOR MARTIN MILLAR,

WELL-KNOWN VETERINARY OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 27.

The death has occurred of Major Martin Millar, F.R.C.V.S., Army Veterinary Service, attached to the Lucknow Division. Major Millar obtained his commission in 1896.

The Anglo-Indian colonisation scheme initiated by Mr. Abbott appears to have had successful beginning. About forty sites have been provisionally reserved and of the families of those who have thus applied the average number of children are three.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FRACAS AT CHAUPATI.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AN ENGINEER.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dalton charged Mr. G. Veysitti, the proprietor of Veysitti and Co. confectioners, Chaupati with causing grieous hurt to one Mr. John Day, a European.

Mr. Godinho and Mr. Pereira, pleaders defended the accused.

The complainant is an engineer working at Baroda, and represents an English firm. He arrived in Bombay on the 12th instant, on a week's leave. On the 14th instant, he alleged, he went out for a drive with a friend named Mr. Jack McCauliffe. At about 10-30 p.m. they entered Veysitti's shop at Chaupati, where they partook of refreshments, and went out. After driving about for some time they again pulled up at the accused's shop, where Mr. McCauliffe called for two ices and some cakes. The boy presented the bill for 14 annas to the complainant. Mr. McCauliffe told him to bring the bill round to him, as he had given the order, but the boy, it is alleged, took no notice of him, and deliberately held the plate in front of the complainant. The latter picked up the bill and signed it, thinking the boy would take it round to his friend. The accused then came on the scene and asked the complainant what he meant by insulting his bearer. The complainant looked surprised and said he had not insulted anybody, whereupon the accused called him a loafer and hit him two severe blows across his face. The complainant got up from his chair and asked the accused how he dared strike him. At this the accused kicked him severely in the stomach, causing a rupture, and threaded to murder him. Mr. McCauliff went out and returned with the police. The complainant was taken to the European General Hospital. Mr. W. Pettigrew Assistant Surgeon of the Hospital who examined the injury said it was a serious case of hernia for which the complainant would have to undergo an operation, and that meant a stay of two weeks in hospital at the least.

The hearing was adjourned.

BICYCLE STEALING.

THIEF AND RECEIVER CONVICTED.

A young lad named Kashiram Abba was charged with the theft of a bicycle at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveria, yesterday. Sub-Inspector Ahmed conducted the prosecution, whose story was that Mr. M. D. Scott, residing on Cuffe Parade, on the 15th instant, missed his bicycle, valued at Rs. 40, from his bungalow, and informed the police. The accused, who was employed in the same building, was arrested and the bicycle recovered from one Ismail Shahabuddin, who had purchased it from the accused for Rs. 12.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was ordered to receive twelve stripes.

Ismail Shahabuddin and Maroti Sonoo were then charged, the former with receiving stolen property, and the latter with abetting in the disposal of stolen property. Ismail was discharged by his Worship, as he had a receipt signed by Khaishe Ram and Sonoo, and had paid a fair price for the bicycle.

The prosecution story regarding Sonoo's part in the transaction was that Khaishi Ram brought the machine to Sonoo's house, where Khaishi Ram is a boarder, and taking it to pieces put it in a loft, and eight days afterwards put the pieces together, and, taking it to Ismail, sold it. His Worship convicted Sonoo and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 in default 15 days.

A CHINAMAN'S REVOLVER.

UNSUCCESSFUL PLEA OF IGNORANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveria yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Lo Johnson, a Chinese Carpenter on board the S. S. Chakara, under the Arms' Act with possession of an automatic pistol and fifty rounds of ammunition. Mr. V. R. Navalkar defended the accused.

Mr. Clifford, Preventive Customs Officer, said on Sunday evening about 5-30, the accused was stopped by a Customs sepoy, while passing through the gate at Modi Bunder, and on being searched by witness the automatic pistol with the ammunition was found in his possession. He was handed over to the police.

The accused, through a Chinese interpreter, said that he was a carpenter on board the S.S. Chakara, and had come from London to Karachi and Bombay, that he had no intention of using the revolver, which he had purchased in Belguim, while he was in Bombay, but was taking it to China, as there were many thieves in that country and he wanted to protect himself. He did not know the rules obtaining in Bombay, and he had no permit. On a charge being framed, he pleaded "guilty," but said he had committed the offence in ignorance.

Mr. Navalkar described the case as unfortunate, as the accused was ignorant of conditions in Bombay. He said his instructions were that the accused had been working in Belgium, and was passing through Bombay to China, and had to change boats here.

His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DESERTIER FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

A European named Alec Goodman was charged yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveria by Sergeant Longman with deserting from the Government Workhouse. The accused was recognised by Sergeant Longman while in the Elphinstone Garden as a deserter, from the description of him published in the Police Gazette. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

LAST GAME IN THIRD ROUND.

A POOR SHOW.

2ND DORSETS (POONA) (3) BEAT BHUSAVAL RY. GYMKHANA (0).

The 2nd Dorsets from Poona on Monday evening before a fairly large crowd of spectators qualified themselves for the semi-final round of the tournament by beating the Bhusaval Railway Gymkhana by three goals without a response. On the form shown by the Dorsets against Jhansi and Bhusaval against Igatpuri, it was not expected that the meeting would provide a hard-fought game, but the interest lay mainly in what form the Poona team could show against a weak combination. The whole affair was dull and uninteresting, there being constant jostling, hitting and running without any science or combination and it appeared that the Poona champions had taken their cue from their opponents; for last evening they played a game that for scragginess and incohesive efforts would be classed with some of the games in the preliminary rounds of the tournament. It was an immense relief to the spectators when the whistle sounded "no time" for the exhibition, especially in its closing stage, lacked vivacity, combination, pace—in a word, everything that makes hockey such a spectacular game. That the Dorsets are capable of a better display, there is not the slightest doubt, but it was evident, that their strength lay not so much in the retention of the ball as in the securing possession of it. This is a noticeable feature about the play of most Military teams; their forwards shining most in rushing tactics, but when it comes to the tricky short pass, and the deft use of the stick, they are beaten all along the line. The lack of this accomplishment is probably due to taking to the game late in life.

In Rudd and Stone the Dorsets have a couple of backs, whose resources and coolness leave nothing to be desired. They played a magnificent game last evening, tackling and clearing with excellent judgment, seldom giving "sticks." Drew, at centre-half, works very hard and never abated his vigour during the sixty minutes of the game. There is nothing very brilliant or high finish about his movements, but, he was hardly found wanting.

The Bhusaval team have to thank the method of drawing and its chances for their progress into the third round. They are a team without any combination, but with a few good players. Millard, their burly back, did good work, but his weight was a handicap, as once he was passed, he could seldom recover. Woods, a centre-forward, is another player, who is known to Bombay, but he spoiled his display by selfish attempts. Many of his individual efforts were frustrated by attempting to run through on his own. Harset, the right-half of the Bhusaval team, was very plodding. There was more of the real half-back play in his display than in any other player on the field, and he always sent out to his forwards with judgment. Pearman at goal did good work, but he ought to take himself and the game more seriously. Smoking on the field while the game is in progress, does little credit to a player, and is hardly courteous to one's opponents. He ought to have known better.

Messrs. Ward and Simpson were the referees, and were not so strict as they usually are in the matter of "sticks."

THE PLAY.

The game started punctually at 5-30, the Poona team defending the bandstand end goal. In the midfield play in the opening stages, neither team took itself seriously. The Dorsets were the first to make a rally, and Tatum ran down the field, without being effective, and a "free" for "sticks" against the railway team a moment later looked advantageous, but the Dorsets' attack failed to make anything of it. McDumongh now got away, but tripped, and the ball being transferred, the Dorsets inaugurated an attack, but although helped by a couple of "frees" outside the circle, failed to be effective. A raid by the Bhusaval quintette saw Thompson well on the "go," but he raised his stick over his shoulder in centering, and the return being carried back, Beacroft was pulled up for off-side. The Dorsets now pressed but the attack was not improved up Reynor being detected lying off-side. Renewing the onslaught a "free" outside the circle promised well for the Dorsets but was fruitful of nothing more than a "short corner," from which White missed by inches. Reynor was now prominent for a centre which passed by the goal mouth, but Pearman drove it to safety with his foot conceding a corner. White made two atempts to turn the corner to account, but his second shot flew high. Bhusaval then attacked, and Woods tipped a "high-flyer" from Harset over the heads of the back, but his shot was weak, and the goalkeeper kicked it out. Bhusaval continued the pressure, without any openings, but the attack was beaten back and Bartlett at the other end from a corner sent in a rising shot, which Pearman saved with his pads. Bhusaval now attacked, but they seldom got into the circle, and hardly looked like scoring. Bartlett was prominent for an excellent run, but Brown robbed him when on the point of shooting, but keeping up the pressure a short corner was secured. Tatum received and sent on to White, who found the net with a hard shot.

2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... One.
Bhusaval Ry. Gymkhana ..... Nil.

The Dorsets got away from the re-start and Tatum ran down and sent to Bartlett in the circle, that player beating Pearman with a good shot, hardly a minute after the re-start.

2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... Two.
Bhusaval Ry. Gymkhana ..... Nil.

The teams changed over shortly after with the scores as above.

Bhusaval pressed after the respite and McDumongh and Woods got away in combination, but the backs proved too good for them, and the attack being beaten back. Bartlett carried the ball to the opposite end, but Brown cleared, up-setting Pearman's equilibrium in doing so. Two abortive corners followed, but immediately after Bartlett ran through dodging the backs and goalkeeper who had run out and sent into the net.

2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... Three.
Bhusaval Ry. Gymkhana ..... Nil.

From the re-start Woods tried to run through on his own but was stopped. Nothing daunted he attempted to do so again, but carrying the ball into the circle, both backs and the goalkeeper ran into him as he shot, the ball passing into the net, but the whistle had gone for a "foul" and a penalty corner was awarded, which, however, brought no point. The military now had very much the better of the exchanges, the Bhusaval responding with raids which never promised anything. During the closing period of the game the Dorsets hemmed in their opponents in their "25," but could not add to their score, the game ending as stated in a victory for the Poona team by three goals to nil.

FINAL SCORE.

2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... Three.
Bhusaval Ry. Gymkhana ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

2nd Dorsets (Poona):—Hoils, goal; Rudd, Stone, backs; Lt. Stevens, Drew, Parsens, halves; Zebedee, Bartlett, White, Tatum, Reynor, forwards.

Bhusaval Railway Gymkhana:—Pearman, goal; Millard, Brown, backs; Harset, Warren, Richtern, halves; Beacroft, Thompson, Woods, McDumongh, George, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United ,3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B.V.R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.

(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders 12-1.

(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.

(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A. 5-0.

(4) Customs beat G. I. F. R. (A), 3-0.

(5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.

(6) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Jhansi Ry. Gym., 1-0.

(7) R. F. A. (Kirkee) beat Bina Railway Institute, 2-1.

(8) Bhusawal Ry. Gym. beat Igatpuri Ry. Gym., 1-0.

THIRD ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat R. F. A. (Kirkee), 2-0.

(2) Lusitanian Sporting Club beat R. G. A. (Bombay) 2-1.

(3) Customs A. C. beat Sherwood Foresters, 2-1.

(4) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Bhusaval Ry. Gymkhana, 3-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanian Sporting Club play Grant Medical College.

WEDNESDAY'S GAME.

Customs A. C. play 2nd Dorsets (Poona).

THE ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Last evening on the Cooperage ground the Byculla Educational Society High School met and defeated the St. Xavier's High School by 1 goal to 0. The opening stages of the game were decidedly in favour of the St. Xavier's team, and most of the play centred round the Byculla half of the field. At the change of ends however the Byculla boys improved considerably. Time was called and neither defence had been pierced. Extra time was played and here the Byculla boys showed their superiority and played with more vigour than at the opening stages of the game while the St. Xavier's team showed signs of fatigue. During the first five minutes the Byculla boys notched their first and only point. Their opponents tried hard to equalise but were unable to do so whilst Byculla all the time looked like adding to the score. Messrs. Stuart and D. Munro had charge of the game.

On Wednesday the finals will be played between St. Mary's High School and the winners of last night's game.

FRENCH INDIA

RESULTS OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, April 27.

The following are the official results of the Parliamentary elections of French India:—Votes, M. Paul Bluysen 33,418; M. Lemaire 6,200; M. La Porte 337; M. Richard 231.

There is perfect calm and quiet everywhere.

MADRAS HIGH COURT

TWO ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 27.

The appointment has been sanctioned of two temporary additional judges in the Madras High Court, and Mr. Charles Napier and Mr. Kumaraswamy Shastri have been selected.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Both of the games played yesterday were well contested, one in the Doubles and one in the Singles. In the former Simms and May, received a small start from Baker and Hart, but they were too good and ran out in two sets. They won the first game, but lost the next two only to lead again at 3-2. The other drew level again, but they went out with three in succession. In the next set they won a game each all the way to four-all, but here Simms and May, went to set and match.

Result:—

Doubles:—Simms and May, plus 2-6, beat C. D. Baker and Hart, scr., 6-3, 6-4.

In the semi-finals of "B" Class of the Singles, Briggs received 15 in each game from Stoneham, and after a very hard time of it has qualified for the final. He was the steadier, and this told in the long run. Stoneham began well with the first three games off the reel, and after losing one he again was well ahead at 4-2. Briggs here reduced the lead and drew level, only losing one more game before going out. Stoneham again won the first of the next, Briggs capping this with two and then leading at 5-2. Stoneham made a good effort and won two more, but then Briggs went out with the match.

Result:—

"B" Class Singles:—A Briggs, plus 15, beat R. P. Stoneham, scr., 6-5, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The match between Nicholson and England in "A" Class of the Singles was postponed till to-day.

In "B" Class also there is a semi-final game, this being between Hoare and Fox.

THE SCHOOL OF ART GYMKHANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On behalf of the students of the Sir J. J. School of Arts, I beg leave to bring to your notice the injustice they have to suffer at the hands of the school authorities. At the last general meeting of the students held in the School premises on Wednesday the 8th April, the Principal gave utterance to a statement which sent a shock through all the students. In his presidential address he said that "Everything should be done according to my wishes." Are we, by this to understand that the Principal wants to set himself up for an autocrat, as far as the Gymkhana is concerned, and that the members of the Gymkhana Committee,—who, by the way, this year were nominated by the Principal long before the meeting, and not selected by the general body as usual,—should say "Aye" to all that is proposed by the august President for fear of being ejected by him.

This, sir, is already sufficient to rouse the indignation and wrath of the students. But the principal went a step further. About the tenth of this month the Gymkhana Board was darkened by the following notice:—"From the 12th April to 11th June, the Gymkhana will be closed," to the students. The last words are mine to show that the Gymkhana was not meant to be closed to the European members of the staff, for some days back, I saw two of them playing tennis. Whereas the Principals of other Colleges and Schools, think it wise to keep the Gymkhana open in the morning in addition to its being kept open in the evening during holidays, the principal of the Sir J. J. School of Arts, in his wisdom thinks it proper to close it altogether. Of course, it is well and good for rich students who spend their holidays at hill stations. But what about poor ones? These are deprived of some recreation at a time when they are in urgent need of it.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, April 21.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had occasion not long since to approach you in the matter of filling up the acting appointment of a Presidency Magistrate by a Hindu lawyer on Rao Bahadur Setalvad proceeding on leave. I then urged the claims of lawyers from the Hindu community to fill up the post and gave my reasons for the same; as no Hindu up to now has filled any acting post on the Bench.

Your correspondent "A Parsee" in to-day's issue is evidently labouring under a mistake, when he writes about a Hindu pleader having acted in a vacancy before; on the other hand, we have instances of a Parsi barrister and a Native Christian pleader having so filled these posts. Your correspondent probably mistakes Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader, (who acted on the last occasion as 4th Presidency Magistrate) for a Hindu. This is not the case. Mr. Athavle is a born Christian and is the energetic Chairman of the local Indian branch of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. at Bellasis Road.

I hope the authorities will not overlook the claims of the Hindu community altogether in this respect.—Yours etc.

G. A. T.

Bombay, April 25.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

ACTIVE WITH PRICES FIRM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Calcutta share market to-day was active with prices firm. Transactions included:—Coal, Bhalgora 25¼; Bhaskajuri 18; Bara Dhemo 9 1/8; Bengal Nagpur 34; Equitable (ord) 22¼; Gopalichuck 7 5/8; Lakurka 18¼ and 18 3/8; Satpukuria Asanol 8¼.

Jute, Alliance (ord) 125; Clive (ord) 45; Delta (ord) 124 and 125; Kanknarrah (pref) 105; Kanknarrah (ord) 185.

Miscellaneous, Bisra Stone 10½.

Railway, Hissaiarpur-Doab Branch Railway 103.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Cleopatra from Trieste, left Aden on the 25th instant and is due here on Thursday at 8 a.m. She brings the following passengers:—

Mr L A Bund; Mr D N Bonarjee; Mr A C Chatterje; Mr & Mrs Graves Law; Mr F Goeswein; Mr S S Ivoliatos; Mr K N Kitchen; Mr A Keller; Mr F N Pisko; Capt H C ward; Capt Wiese; Lt G Whittall; Capt Rynd; Mr C N Rennik; and Mr. Tiedmann.

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All operations are rendered absolutely painless by Dr. Carr's special local Anaesthetic. From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest feeling or pain).

Artificial Teeth are fitted by the latest and every known method. Gold Crown and Bridge work.

Gold, Amalgam, Cement and Porcelain fillings. By Dr. Carr's anaesthetic nerves in Teeth may be destroyed (entirely painless) before filling.

Dr. Carr has recently returned from London where he visited the last three of the Greatest Dental Exhibitions in the world, where he has secured the latest antiseptic appliances and has installed them here in his Dental Surgery.

Because of his very fine equipped Dental rooms he is able to reduce the time occupied on orders to a minimum, consequently he can ask *the lowest possible fees* for the Highest Grade by Dental Service. (All work guaranteed). (Consultations Free).

If you consult Dr. Carr you will receive the benefit of his great experience and will be advised as to the best system which is suitable for your individual case *at the lowest possible cost.*

Dr. Carr has received large numbers of testimonials in praise of his excellent work: Painless system and moderate charges.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stears's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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IS UNSURPASSABLE in the completeness of its REFINEMENT and the luxury OF ITS COMFORT.

ITS dignity of appearance so completely removes all suggestion of ostentation that possession sets.

THE CACHET OF GOOD TASTE
as well as sound judgment on the owner's choice.

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THE SOLE AGENTS.

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EGERNSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER
BOMBAY.

Branch—Lucknow.
TELEGRAMS "CHALO BOMBAY."

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OF
12 MOTOR CARS
ON
Thursday, 30th April, at 2-30 p. m
MEHTA & Co.,
(See Auction Column.)

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Try **The Imperial Electric Suction** Cleaners for Cleaning
CARPETS, FURNITURE, CURTAINS, WALLS, FLOORS, Etc.,
In Private Residences, Shops, etc.
The Imperial is the most powerful Portable Cleaner ever manufactured.
As light and simple as a Carpet Sweeper.
Operates from Electric Lighting Circuits
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WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS
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LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
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Manager.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LEE.—On April 25th, at St. George's Hospital Bombay, the wife of W. Lee ("Times of India)," *nee* Marjorie Mackenzie, daughter of the late Rev. George William Russell Mackenzie of Gairloch, Scotland, of a son.

COLLETT—NIELSEN.—April 12th, at Calcutta, the wife of E. G. Collett-Nielsen of the Calcutta Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANANDRAO VINAYAK.—Managing Clerk to Messrs. Little & Co. Government Solicitors, died at his residence in Navi Wady at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the age of 71. Deeply mourned by a large circle of relations and friends.

BUTLER.—April 8th, at Sialkot, Kenneth Veevers, elder son of Captain and Mrs. H. Butler, in his sixth year.

WALTON.—April 9th, at Lucknow, Grace Georgina, the dearly loved wife of Colonel E. W. Walton, Royal Engineers.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 28, 1914.

SALARIES IN THE I. C. S.

The Indian Civil Service is the best-paid body of men in the world. Its emoluments are on a princely scale, the minimum salary from the date of commencement of service in India being Rs. 450 a month, rising generally in three or four years to Rs. 900 a month. In ten years' time the Civilian is usually an acting District Magistrate or District Judge. When he is confirmed in these positions his pay is Rs. 2,000 a month rising to Rs. 2,500. Apart from these posts which ordinarily fall to the lot of the members of the Indian Civil Service, there are numerous special posts carrying equal or higher salaries. Every member of the Service, of course, cannot become a Lieutenant-Governor, or a Member of Council, or a High Court Judge, but almost every one, if he serves his full time, can rise to some position yielding at least Rs. 3,000 a month. The above is, roughly, the position in respect of salaries in this fortunate Service, which no one, in our opinion, however large a view he may take of the functions and responsibilities of the Indian Civilian, can reasonably urge is not adequately paid. Indeed, non-official European as well as Indian opinion is, we think, fairly agreed that salaries in the Indian Civil Service are more than adequate to the work performed and are in need of revision in the interest of the taxpayer rather than that of the Service itself. Considerable prominence was given to the question of salaries in the evidence before the Royal Commission on Public Services last year, and certain definite recommendations may be expected in due course. It is, therefore, the more surprising to learn, from the Press communique issued in Simla two or three days ago, that the Government of India, instead of waiting for the conclusions of the Commission, have just obtained the Secretary of State's sanction to an increase in the salaries of Civilians of from nine to twelve years' standing, in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, who are officially reported to be "suffering from unduly retarded promotion." It may be recalled that two years ago relief was given to junior Civilians in the three provinces mentioned above by a guarantee of minimum rates of salary, and the Government's decision is, therefore, in the nature of further relief to a class of men who, to speak quite frankly, are not in need of it, and cannot reasonably claim it, as no guarantees were given to the members of the Service, when they joined, that in a particular year of their service they would be entitled to a fixed minimum salary. Not only, therefore, is Government's present action unjust to members of the various other departments who have better claims than the Indian Civil Service to complain of inadequacy of salary, but it is manifestly unfair to the tax-payer who has already been burdened with a costly administration which, however much it may have been needed a generation ago, is not desired or required to be maintained on the same lavish scale at the present day. We feel assured that there will be a complete unanimity of opinion in India,—outside the Civil Service, of course,—that to have sanctioned a scale of higher salaries to officers who are already handsomely paid, and who, moreover, if they had been in other walks of life demanding equal intelligence and ability, could not have hoped, under the most favourable circumstances, to reecive the large emoluments of the Indian Civil Service, has been a grave mistake. It will benefit a few, but it will inflict a material hardship on the people. It seems to us regrettable that the Government of India should have ignored the principle, often pressed upon them, that the salaries of Indian Civilians, which are sufficiently high at their present figure, should not be raised except in cases of absolutely proved necessity. By doing this they, as well as Lord Crewe, have also ignored the existence of the Royal Commission and acted with unnecessary haste in a matter in respect of which the Commission's recommendations are still awaited. From this action it is to be feared that the much-discussed reform of the Indian Civil Service is as remote as ever, and nothing in this direction can be expected from a bureaucratic Government unless their hands are absolutely forced by public opinion, or unless the Royal Commission courageously cuts the Gordian knot, which we fear is very doubtful.

AN OBVIOUS MORAL.

It is nearly two years since the experiment of supplying firearms to selected headmen for the protection of their villages against robbers and dacoits was sanctioned in Burma. It was first sanctioned for the Insein and Hanthawady District in May 1912 on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Pegu Division. Subsequently in November of the same year the scheme was extended to the Pegu and Prome Districts. Though it may be urged that the scheme has not been working for a sufficiently long period to justify one to pronounce finally on its merits, yet from a statement made by the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot at the last meeting of the Burma Legislative Council, it is apparent that the Government themselves are far from dissatisfied with the results achieved so far. It would appear that the total number of guns issued in pursuance of this policy was 59, viz., 19 in the Hathawady District, 20 in the Pegu District and 20 in the Prome District. The guns issued were single-barrelled breach-loading smooth bore weapons. According to a report received from the Commissioner of Pegu Division in July of last year no dacoity had occurred since the experiment was started in any village in which a gun had been issued to a headman. Although, as has been remarked above, in view of the shortness of the period during which the experiment has been in force, it was not possible for the Government to express an opinion as to the eventual success of the scheme, the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot was right in saying that the results must be looked upon as something more than negative, inasmuch as the villagers so protected have been free from attack ever since then. Government acted wisely, therefore, in sanctioning the continuance of the experiment for a further period of a year. We have very little doubt that experience will justify the Burma Government's policy of arming the village headman against dacoits and other robbers and that in course of time the experiment will be extended to all districts in the province where dacoities are rampant. It is to be hoped that the Governments of both the Bengals and of the North-West Frontier Province will profit by the experience of the Burma authorities in regard to the assistance that may be given by the people themselves in stamping out the evil of dacoities, which have so long harrassed these provinces. Instead of sending out punitive expeditions against the outlaws at a great cost to the State and with but temporary relief in the result, or quartering punitive police on a whole community, regardless of the guilt or innocence of the individuals composing it, it would be more equitable, as well as profitable in the end, to arm with defensive weapons village headmen and other local officials and heads of leading families. The whole policy of the Indian Government in regard to the scope and working of the Arms Act stands in need of revision in the light of recent experience.

Notes of the Day.

The Oman Rising.

The revolt in Oman, which was described in a Simla telegram yesterday, has for some time past been of a more or less sporadic nature, as will be seen from a special article published elsewhere in to-day's issue. It has been brought about by the Imam, whose principal military commander is said to be a Sheik name A'amer El Maliki. News regarding the situation in Oman is scarce and apt to be contradictory, but a short while ago it was reported that the Imam's forces were contemplating a strong and sustained attack on the Sultan of Muscat, who is under British protection. The Imam's programme, it was said, was first to capture the town of Nakhel, and then proceed to the capture of the coast towns Sohar, Soweik, and Barka. Probably these coast towns are referred to in our telegram. The Sultan, whom our cruisers are at present protecting, receives a subsidy of Rs. 16,000 a month from the Government of India.

Another Karachi "Record."

Karachi, which deems herself to be the rival of Bombay, is reported to be flattering herself on the establishment of a new "record" in respect of her port. The Port Trustees of Karachi estimated in their last Budget for receipts amounting to about 42 lakhs of rupees in 1913-14. The actual receipts, however, are stated to have amounted to about 48 lakhs. The expenditure was estimated at about 42 lakhs but it was actually kept down to about 39 lakhs. Thus there is a surplus of about nine lakhs. The receipts of the Port, in the opinion of the Trustees, establish a new "record" for Karachi and, naturally, these gentlemen view the results of the year's working as "on the whole satisfactory." This is modestly put no doubt, but, if Karachi people want to know how Bombay is faring in the matter of her Port, the following figures from the Budget Estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for 1914-15 may prove of interest to the members of the Karachi Trust. The Bombay Port Trustees estimate their gross revenue at Rs. 1,14,19,028 or Rs. 1,11,08,780 sxcluding the special receipts as compared with the estimate for 1913-14 of Rs. 88,73,802. This gives an estimated increase in revenue of Rs. 22,34,978 or nearly four times the increase which the Karachi Port Trustees are jubiliant over. Again the Bombay estimates provide for a total expenditure on capital account of no less than Rs. 1,33,24,600. This large expenditure will be necessitated by the extensions and improvements in connection with the Alexandra Dock, the Mazagaon-Sewri Reclamation, for a new powered-dredger and hopper barge, a bulk oil pier, and to meet the general heavy increase in traffic both on the railway and the dock. In the face of these huge figures on both the receipts and expenditure sides, we hope the good people of Karachi will recognise that, while their own figures are very gratifying, the time has not yet come when they can exactly constitute a nine-days' wonder.

The Fodder Famine in the U. P.

We trust the United Provinces Government will give sympathetic consideration to the representation of the Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee in regard to concession rates for the carriage of fodder to the afflicted districts. Almost the whole of the province is at present suffering from a serious fodder famine, with the result that cattle are dying by hundreds daily. Relief measures, in which it is gratifying to note that a large number of Bombay cloth and grain merchants are actively participating, have been taken on a large scale, but the success of these measures is being considerably retarded by the railway freight for the carriage of fodder. The relief given by the Local Government in December last in the way of concession rates from five stations in the Central Provinces and from all stations in the United Provinces has been much appreciated, but, owing to the widespread area of the famine and the consequent demand for fodder, this has proved inadequate. The Relief Committee, therefore, now find it necessary to ask Government to allow fodder to be imported at concession rates from wherever it might be available, a course which was followed by the Bombay Government during the Gujerat Famine of 1911-12 with strikingly beneficent results.

The Question of Freight.

This course, of course, to some extent, benefits the private trader at the public expense, but the advantages will undoubtedly be greater than the disadvantages pointed out, as it will enable the Committee to replenish the stocks from the abundance of other provinces. As an alternative suggestion, however, the Committee propose that a distance limit be substituted instead of the territorial limit, that is to say, every affected area might be allowed to import fodder from any place, within or without the United Provinces, but within a certain distance of that area. This, the Committee urge, would not appreciably add to the Government's expenditure, while enabling the people to obtain greater quantities of the commodity. It is necessary to say in this connection that the railway companies concerned have so far displayed a conspicuously narrow policy, inasmuch as they have granted no concessions whatever in the matter of freight, the difference between the concession and the normal rates having to be paid by the Government,—a fact which seems to be an additional argument in favour of the nationalisation of Indian railways.

The Indian Museum in London.

The Indian Museum at Kensington has been enriched during the past year by a number of valuable gifts from art collectors, and purchases made by the Museum Committee itself. We mentioned some time ago in these columns that Mr. Imre Schweiger of Simla and Delhi fame had presented to the Museum a collection of 34 examples of Graeco-Buddhist sculpture found in the Swat Valley. Though weather-worn and somewhat fragmentary, they fairly illustrate the technique of the Ghandhara School. Among other notable gifts made during 1913, mention may be made of Sir Edward im Thurn's 13 examples of lacquer-work from Meleia (Maldive Islands); two sets of silver toe-rings worn by Tamil dancing girls in Ceylon, two Kandyan food-stands, and other Ceylonese articles. A collection of 129 water colour drawings, and pen, pencil and brush studies for book illustration by Brigade-Surgeon Frederick de Fabeck (1830-1912), formerly Principal of the School of Art at Jeypore, was presented by Madame L. de Fabeck. Other interesting gifts came from Sir David Barr, the executors of the late Mrs. F. M. Zarifi, Mr. C. Rowland Clark, Sir Benjamin Franklin, Mrs. J. W. Hinchley and Mr. K. D. Shroff.

Interesting Purchases.

Among the works of art purchased during the year, we find that Nepal and Tibet supplied not a few articles, chiefly images of gilt-copper and bronze workmanship. A neck ornament of a Tibetan image and a [illegible] emblem from a Lamaist altar were among the pieces added to the Museum. [illegible] are of silver gilt, repoussé, mounted, partly in filigree and cobochon gems. [illegible] mens of Mogul enamel produced at Lucknow during the [illegible] were also among the [illegible] rial art, several notable [illegible] made belonging to the [illegible] of Indian painting, the [illegible] ing 17 illuminated tempera [illegible] Mogul School, dated about [illegible] trations from a manuscript volume, "The Memoirs of Babar," compiled by order of Akbar the Great. Though no works of the new Indian school of painting have been purchased for the Museum, the collection of examples of this school, which was recently exhibited at Paris and which attracted much attention there, is now being exhibited at the Museum.

Swadeshism in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Papers, both Ceylonese and Anglo-Ceylonese, which have been just received contain glowing accounts of a great national movement which has been inaugurated in the Island. In the course of time it is hoped the movement will bring about a universal awakening of the national consciousness of the Ceylonese. For the present, the movement has taken the shape of a celebration of the "Sinhalese National Day", which fell on Monday the 13th instant. Fully fifty thousand people of all races and creeds are reported to have participated in the public celebration of this day at Colombo and treated the affairs as a great national festival. The demonstration took place in the Victoria Park, and, in addition to speeches re-calling the past might and glory of the Sinhalese nation, and appealing to the present generation to re-inherit the lost heritage, there were also sports and pastimes of truly Ceylonese origin. Indeed, we are told by a leading Ceylon paper that at the demonstration

"Everything done or said was in Sinhalese, and the national customs and habits were observed right through the afternoon. There were no handshakes in greeting each other, and no bidding of good morning or good evening. Neither were there cakes nor ices nor lemonades nor other Western beverages. Everything had a purely Sinhalese air about them and it was really a refreshing sight to see some of our leading Sinhalese gentlemen greeting each other with an "ayubowan," with hands metting in salutation in front of the chest. Everyone talked in Sinhalese and everyone felt himself a Sinhalese."

All the speakers of the day dwelt on the erroneous ideas of the past generation which had thrown away everything that was Sinhalese, neglected and despised the language and literature of the island, trodden under foot the beautiful customs and manners of the people and indiscriminately adopted instead the ways of the foreigner, thus hastening the rapid extinction of the Sinhalese people as a distinct nation with a splendid history behind it. The movement is described as neither political nor religious, but as a purely patriotic one. In addition to encouraging habits of temperance and simplicity in life among the people, the promoters of the movement aim at conserving the beautiful national traditions and high national ideas which stand in danger of being submerged through the impact of western influences.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Gibbs, Director, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay, is proceeding on six months' combined leave and Mr. Sharp from the United Provinces will officiate. Mr. Sharp's place as Deputy Postmaster will go to Mr. DeMonte.

A Government Resolution announces that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Principal Agricultural College, Poona, and Agricultural Chemist, to be a member of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 2826, dated the 13th April, 1914, to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.

MARTIAL LAW.

MEXICANS SILENT ON MEDIATION.

AMERICANS TO LEAVE VERA CRUZ.

REPORT ON MR. MANN'S CAPTURE.

PRESIDENT AND MR. BRYAN ANGRY.

[redacted]aw has been declared in Vera
tatement by the State Department
hat the detention of the Americans
a misunderstanding which has
ared up. Mexican refugees have
d for American "hostages."
Consul heard that General
hree Americans and there
o be executed.
merican Consul-General at
d the details of his im-
erals, at which President
are incensed.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

RA CRUZ, April 27.

cher has declared mar-
has issued a notification
ill be promptly and severely

persons carrying firearms without permission will be shot.

The city is quiet.

AMERICANS TO LEAVE VERA CRUZ.

Admiral Fletcher has ordered all non-combatant Americans to leave Vera Cruz. Anti-American demonstrations continue in various Mexican towns on the frontier.

DETENTION OF AMERICANS DUE TO A MISUNDERSTANDING.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

A statement issued by the State Department indicates that the detention of the Americans was due to a misunderstanding in Mexico City regarding the alleged detention of the Vera Cruz Mexicans desiring to go into the interior.

Through the courtesy of the British Ambassador, the misunderstanding has been cleared up. It is now anticipated that the Americans will now be allowed to proceed to the coast.

DESPATCH TO BRITISH MINISTER IN MEXICO CITY.

A train flying the British flag, bearing Commander Tweedie of H. M. cruiser Essex with despatches from Rear-Admiral Cradock for Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister in Mexico City, has left Vera Cruz for the capital.

NO REPLY FROM MEXICANS REGARDING MEDIATION.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Neither President Huerta nor General Carranza have so far replied to the South American offer of mediation but it is doubtful whether President Huerta has yet received it.

A telegram from Admiral Badger pays a warm tribute to the co-operation of the British warships in collecting the refugees and forwarding them to the American vessels.

REPORT REGARDING MR. HANNA'S CAPTURE.

PRESIDENT AND MR. BRYAN ANGRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

Mr. Hanna, the American Consul-General at Monterey, reports that the Federals on the 21st instant beseiged the consulate and demanded the lowering of the United States flag.

On the 22nd they broke into the consulate and searched the building.

They then took Mr. Hanna through the streets followed by a mob first to the penitentiary and afterwards to the palace, where he was court-martialled and imprisoned on a charge of sympathising with the rebels.

On the 24th the latter captured the city and released Mr. Hanna.

The report has incensed President Wilson and Mr. Bryan.

EXCHANGE OF MEXICAN REFUGEES FOR AMERICAN "HOSTAGES."

VERA CRUZ, April 27.

The American Consul has sent a train-load of Mexican refugees to be exchanged for American "hostages."

THREE AMERICANS SHOT AND SEVEN TO BE EXECUTED.

The Consul heard that General Maas had shot three Americans as conspirators and that seven others were to be executed.

THRILLING RESCUE OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

GALVESTON, April 27.

The refugees report a thrilling rescue of several American women at Tampico by German bluejackets who conducted them on board the ships in the harbour.

FRENCH ELECTORAL PUZZLE.

CHIEF ISSUES AND PARTY VIEWS.

"UTMOST CONFUSION PREVAILS."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

The French elections took place in beautiful weather. As there are three thousand candidates for 602 seats, there must be a large number of second ballots. The chief issues are, Three Years' Service Law, Income Tax and Proportional Representation, but as candidates of the same parties largely take different views on these matters, the utmost confusion prevails.

TWO "UNANIMOUS" PARTIES.

The only unanimous parties are the Unified Socialists and the Republican Federation.

The former oppose Three Years' Service but support the Proportional Representation and demand a compulsory and controlled declaration of incomes.

The latter party support Three Years' Service and Proportional Representation and oppose a compulsory and controlled declaration of incomes. Moreover, local interests loom large in the electoral puzzle.

The candidates hitherto elected include M. Sarraut, Governor of Indo-China and M. Lebrun, Minister of the Colonies.

LONDON, April 27.

Further candidates elected in the French elections include Mm. Briand, Barthou and Caillaux.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, April 26.

The condition of the Emperor Francis Joseph continues to be satisfactory

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

The death is announced of Sir George Doughty, M.P., for Great Grimsby.

THE DERBY FAVOURITE.

THE TETRARCH A NON-STARTER IN THE "GUINEAS."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

The newspapers announce with apparent authority that the Tetrarch will not run in the two thousand Guineas.

COMBATING CRIME IN PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, April 27.

In response to an appeal for co-operation for combating crime and sedition made by the Lieutenant-Governor from the Council Chamber, a deputation of the Zemindars of the Multan division waited upon the Commissioner, Mr. Halifax, on Saturday.

Mr. Halifax made a long speech in Urdu explaining how their co-operation could be effectual in checking crime and stemming the malign influences and urging the religious factor in the curriculum of their childrens' studies.

A SIMLA FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 7

The fire-extinguishing arrangements in connection with the Government offices here were put to a practical test last night when a tiled shed in the Foreign Office compound containing stalls for horses and servants' quarters caught fire. The place blazed up fiercely, being almost entirely of wood, but the firemen had the flames very quickly under control, and no damage was done outside the shed itself. The Foreign Office which is also largely constructed of wood and in somewhat close proximity, being unscathed in spite of quite a brisk wind blowing at the time.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

The District Council meeting of the Independent Order of Rechabites has just concluded at Agra.

Among the important resolutions passed were the adoption of the new insurance scheme framed by Mr. Dye, Managing Director, removal of the head office from Allahabad to Bangalore and building of quarters there.

Mr. Recks, of Sanawar, was elected District Chief Ruler. Mr. Dye was complimented on his excellent work which included an amount of national insurance work on behalf of the home Order.

ARMING OF ULSTER.

VARYING ESTIMATES OF ARMS.

THREE TROOP-TRAINS FOR NORTH.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW IMMINENT.

ENGLISH PRESS DEMANDS.

RESOLUTE POLICY AND PUNISHMENT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

The estimates as to the number of arms imported into Ireland now vary between 24, 600 and 40,000, with from one million to three and a half million cartridges. Mr. Birrell has arrived.

REGIMENTS ORDERED FOR NORTH.

The newspapers state that troop-trains have been ordered for the conveyance northwards of the West Kent Regiment and the Yorkshire Regiment from Dublin and the Manchester Regiment from Curragh.

The "Daily Mail" says that the above-named regiments arrive in Dublin to-day.

RENEWED ACTIVITY TRANSPORTING ARMS.

Last night there was renewed activity in Ulster, between Bangor and Newtonards fifty motorcars were engaged in transporting rifles and ammunition.

Special volunteers worked unimpeded, the police expecting warrants which did not arrive.

Hitherto there have been no movements of troops in Ireland.

The volunteers are watching the police in case they attempt to seize arms.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE PROCLAIMED.

It is believed that the proclamation of martial law is imminent.

CONFERENCE AT DOWNING STREET.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill and Sir John Simon to-day conferred at 10, Downing Street with regard to the Ulster question.

DEMAND FOR PUNISHMENT OF RECALCITRANTS.

The "Daily News" states that Friday night's crimes are no longer preparations for a rebellion. They were rebellion, with every circumstance of a rebellion. The paper demands an immediate change in the Government's policy towards Ulster and the punishment of every participant in Friday night's incidents.

"NO LONGER TO PLAY WITH FIRE."

The "Daily Chronicle" demands that Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues shall no longer be allowed to play with fire. It says the Government's immediate duty is to punish Friday's crimes and to draft in troops to confiscate the imported arms. It says a resolute policy may meet trouble, but otherwise worse trouble will meet us.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ADEN, April 27.

The P. and O. S. S. Persia with the outward mails of the 17th inst. left at 5 p.m. yesterday for Bombay.

STRENGTH OF BIHAR HIGH COURT.

TEN LAKHS FOR BUILDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 27.

It is understood that the cost of the High Court Buildings in Bihar will be about ten lakhs and the strength of the Court will be a Chief Justice and six Judges. A detailed scheme on the basis of the report submitted by Mr. Coults has not yet reached the Government of India.

THE WAKET MURDERS.

NOT COMMITTED BY ABORS.

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, April 27.

Enquiries, which are still proceeding, into the murder of three Marwari shop-keepers at Waket, shows it to be apparently the work of some villagers and that it was not committed by the Abors. Waket is a Singpho village and distant from the Abor country.

BRIGANDAGE IN CHINA.

"WHITE WOLF'S" BANDITS DEFEATED

REINFORCEMENTS AT SIANFU

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKING, April 26.

The Governor of Shensi reports that the bandits have been severely defeated at Pinchow. It is stated that they split into two bodies, one to the north of Kienchow and the other to the south of the Wei-ho. Troops and mountain-guns are still arriving at Sianfu.

TELEGRAMS BEING CENSORED.

The appearance of two aeroplanes there caused the greatest excitement. Developments are agerly awaited. Telegrams are being censored.

BRIGHTON TRAIN TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED MURDERER AN EX-SAILOR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

The alleged train murderer was an ex-sailor and the victim was a married woman with whom the man had had relations.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

TWENTY-THREE PERSONS INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

A light engine ran into the rear of a Great Central Cup-tie special returning to the North yesterday at Finchley Road. Twenty-three persons were injured.

CAPSIZING OF A GOODS TRAIN ON A BRIDGE.

(Associated Press.)

SONALI, (Eastern Bengal), April 27.

The District Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, states:—

Five goods bogies and two goods four-wheelers of the 67 Up goods train capsized on a bridge at mile 185 during a cyclonic storm at about three hours this morning, carrying two twenty-feet girders with them.

The line is blocked and trains are being trans-shipped. It is expected to restore through traffic by this evening. No one is injured.

LATER.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Sonali wires:—

The line which was blocked through some goods waggons being blown over during the storm was cleared at 15-30 hours this morning and trains are now running through.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

BULLOCK DRIVER KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 27.

A motor car owned and occupied by the Jaghirdar of Arni collided with a bullock cart near the Infantry Road police station killing the cart driver and bullock, but only damaging the front of the car.

According to the evidence of the police the car was driven off and it was not till late to-day that it was traced to the Jaghirdar of Arni. There is also medical evidence to show that the cart driver had been in liquor.

ALLEGED EXTORTION BY A POLICE OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 27.

Krishna Adbay, a head constable of police, formerly a Sub-Inspector attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, is being prosecuted by Government under Section 384, of I. P. C., for extorting Rs. 50 from one Dhana Labhan of Umee Tahsil.

It is stated that Dhana Labhan along with two others of the same village had committed theft of a cow and the accused was deputed for enquiry into the case. The accused, it is alleged, after enquiry into the case reported to his superiors that no evidence was available against Dhana.

The accused has pleaded not guilty and judgment is reserved.

TWO MORE JUDGES FOR MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 27.

Owing to growth of business in the Madras High Court the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of two temporary Judges and these have gone to Mr. Charles Napier, Government Pleader, and Mr. V. Comarsami Sastri, of the Provincial Judicial Service.

MR. CLAUDE HILL.

NOVELTY DINNER AT THE TAJ MAHAL.

SURPRISES FOR THE GUESTS

A dinner in honour of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill was given by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy at the Taj Mahal Hotel last night.

The function might be described as a novelty dinner, for it was full of surprises for the guests. The ladies' drawing room and part of the verandah had been converted into a reception room, and after all the guests had gathered there, they were ushered into the Moorish Room, in which the dinner took place.

Here the decorations were really beautiful. The tables were a riot of flowers, red and pink being the predominating colours; lights in red globes, artistically shaded, were laid on the tables; and the hanging lamps were also in a subdued shade of red.

When the guests took their seats they found opposite to them copies of the menu arranged in novel form. The menu was printed on light-blue silk, wrapped lengthways and the ends tied with pale pink ribbons. When the ribbons were undone and the menus unrolled, gifts for each particular guest was disclosed—charms, bangles, &c., for the ladies, and scarf-pins for the gentlemen.

The dinner itself was a triumph of the culinary art, and Mr. C. Stengler, manager of the Hotel, was heartily congratulated on it. All the arrangements had been left to him, and the smooth way in which everything passed off was a tribute to his ability as an organiser and manager. Mrs. Stengler had arranged the menus and the gifts, so that the latter should come as a surprise to the recipients, and she, too, came in for a good deal of praise.

The following is a list of those present:—Thee Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Curribhoy Kt., Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Sheppard, Mrs. McBain, Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir James Begbie, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. A. H. Whyte, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Dr. Reed, Mrs. Whyte, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Mrs. Liston, Mr. Powell, Mr. Purshotumdas Thakerdas, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. J. D. Framji, Mr. G. Currimbhoy, Mr. Narotum Gokuldas, the Hon. Mr. M. Ramji, Mr. Jamsetji A Wadia, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr. M. Currimbhoy, Miss Hill, Mr. W. L. Graham, Mrs. Reed, Capt. Utterson, Mr. Clayton, Major W. G. Liston, Sir Temulji Nariman, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. J. P. Orr, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Lady Armstrong, and Mrs. Sheppard.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

A WITNESS'S MISTAKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at Hasting's House. Counsel on both sides read the decision of the judge in connection with the discussion regarding the relevancy of evidence of association of the accused Chandra Shekhar and Shoshanka with Pulin Dass and the Dacca Abusilan Samity.

His Honour overruled the objection by the defence counsel and held that the evidence was relevant in respect of the conspiracy.

Provat Ranjan Biswas, Sub-Inspector of Dacca, continuing his evidence connecting Chandra Sekhar with Pulin Dass further stated in his examination-in-chief that the accused gave his name as Chandra Kanto Sen belonging to Audshahi in the Dacca district.

Witness was told by Hemendra that Chandra Sekhar was seen coming out of the house of Pulin Dass. A case under section 109, C. P. C., was instituted against the accused.

Mr. Pugh said he would prove the order binding down the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness said, that Hemendra was held to be an accomplice. He could not say if Hemendra's evidence was disbelieved by the High Court.

Ashutosh Sarkar examined by Mr. N. Gupta said that the premises of No. 296-7, Upper Circular Road belonged to Fate Girish Chander Ghosh. The house witness was speaking of was to the west of the house searched. Witness ejected two tenants who had rented one of the rooms. He could not say what their names were. There was some altercation between them and witness and so he did not take down their names. Witness identified accused Kalipado as one of the tenants. There was no cross-examination.

Iswar Ram a postal peon deposed to the effect that Rs. 3 was paid to a man residing at No. 296-7 and who put the signature of Kalipado Ghosh. Witness went to the dock and said that the Babu who received the money was not there. Witness next identified Shoshunka as having been the Babu who had accompanied the fat Babu. Witness after that identified Kalipado as like the Babu who received payment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness said that he did not in the Lower Court, identify Kalipado as Shoshunka. In the Lower Court he had mixed up Kalipado with Shoshunka by mistake.

The Judge,—"Why did you make that mistake?"—"I could not recognise the man. I took Kalipado to be Shoshunka."

After evidence by search witnesses the hearing was adjourned.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT.

LAHORE AND DELHI BOMBS COMPARED.

Harkishen Singh, Inspector C.I.D. Punjab was examined at length regarding the affairs of the Ishwar Chandra Tract Society Office which was at Hans Raj's house Lahore. The Chemical Examiner's report on the Lahore Bomb Case had observations on the similarity between the Lahore and Delhi, bombs.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 27.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day at Delhi.

Inspector Harkishen Singh, Punjab, C.I.D., said he was ordered by Mr. Stead on March 7th, to visit the office of the Iswar Chandra Tract Society at Lahore. The secretary of the Society was present. The office was in Lala Hans Raj's house. Witness went to enquire about the prospectus of the society and asked the secretary to produce the books shewing the exact amount of job printing done for the Society and actually distributed.

Cross-examined by counsel for Bal Raj witness said that he was ordered verbally to go and find out about the prospectus, etc. His orders also included finding out everything about the society.

Kalirama, constable, deposed to being present while the body of the Lahore, victim was being cremated and afterwards finding pieces of wire and small nails in the ashes.

Ramasingh, another constable, corroborated.

Rughbir Singh, son of Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh said he lived in Mussoorie, from June 20, to the end of September with Mr. W. Pearson. Witness knew Abad Behari who was his tutor. He came to Mussorie to teach witness mathematics and stayed till September 12. Sultan Chand went to Mussoorie with Abad Behari and was witness's guest. Abad Behari had a visiter during some of the time.

Sita Ram, clerk, Church Missionary Society, Lahore, said he was a tutor for the L A. A. Examination. Dina Nath, approper joined witness's classes about May, 1913. The other pupils were Bishamber Das and Sri Ram. Witness produced a letter stating that Abad Behari and another would preside at the examination and see it was carried on in proper manner. Dina Nath's address in his application was given as being care of Amir Chand. Abad Behari ultimately was not able to preside.

Hem Chander, clerk to the Additional Sessions Judge Alipore, produced the Lahore bomb and some clothes in connection with the outrage.

Ahmad Khan, Inspector, Lahore, deposed to guarding the site of the Lahore bomb outrage and finding fragments of bomb needles, wire and tin. Similar fragments were given to him by the Civil surgeon and witness also found some in the ashes after the cremation of the victim.

RASH BIHARI'S MOVEMENTS.

Atul Chandra Ghose, manager of the Tagore Villa, Dehra Dun, said he knew Rash Behari Bose and was friendly with him. They exchanged visits. He paid the subscription to the "Amrita BazaarPatrika" in witness's name. He went on sick leave in August last. He sent witness a telegram from Chandrnagore saying that the Burdwan flood had caused great havoc and asking witness to raise subscriptions. Witness collected about Rs. 151 and sent him the money. They again met at the beginning of January and Rash Behari stayed with witness. He was still on leave and said he was not well. He stayed ten days and said he wanted to go to Simla. When he left he went to Hardwar for four or five days, then returned and stayed with witness again. He said he was going to Simla, but might stop at Delhi on his way. He left three addresses viz., care of Monnoo Lall, Chandney Chowk and others to his father at Simla, and to his Chandernagore address. While Rash Behari was at Dehra Dun witness saw Haridas, (identifies Basanta Kumar Biswas, accused), staying with him. He was there for seven or eight months and worked at the Swami Press for a fortnight. Rash Behari was not at Dehra Dun on the day the Delhi Bomb was thrown. A week later witness attended a meeting of sympathy with the Viceroy when Rash Behari proposed the chairman.

Pundit Raghbir Dayal produced the translation of a letter.

Mahommed Osman, produced a plan of Lawrence Gardens where the Lahore, bomb exploded.

Syam Sunder, telegraph operator produced a telegram handed in at Chandny Chowk Office.

Fatch Chand record keeper in the Delhi Court, produced the declaration given by Abad Behari as keeper of the Indra Prasad National Press, also the declaration given by Ganeshi Lal Khasta as printer and publisher of the "Akash."

Dwarka Das, produced from accounts books shewing the rent paid by Amir Chand and Ganeshi Lal of a house called Chhatterwala.

Mr. Petrie, recalled, produced the Chemical Examiner's report with reference to the paper cap found in Amir Chand's house which stated that the yellow stains were due to picric acid. The bottom of tthe cap contained a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphide of antimony. On April 8 witness made a further search of Abad Behari's house and seized some letters, written by Mrs. Troup and addressed to Rash Behari Bose, asking him to make certain payments to various servants.

Mr. Brewster, Deputy Superintendant, C.I.D., Calcutta, a handwriting expert produced photographs of various correspondence.

THE RANGOON NAVJOT.

NEW DEVELOPMENT.

COMPROMISE FAILS.

A DEAD-LOCK.

(From a Correspondent.)

A new situation has developed in connection with the controversy that has been raging in the Parsi community in reference to the performance of the Navgot ceremony at Rangoon by Sardar Dastur Kaikobad for the child of a Parsi mother by an alien father.

One section of the community, it will be remembered greeted this event with great satisfaction, and praised the independence and strength of conviction displayed by the Dastur in doing,—as they claim he did,—his duty by his religion. But the orthodox section of the community took a very different view and severely condemned the conduct of the Dastur. They charged him with having defied the sentiments of the Anjuman and with having openly acted against the spirit of certain resolutions adopted by a meeting held in 1905 in Bombay. This feeling has agitated a large section of the community, and it is said that 13,000 ladies and gentlemen gave their signatures to a requisition meant to be addressed to the trustees of the Bombay Parsi Punchayat, asking them to convene another Anjuman meeting to pass a vote of censure against the Poona Dastur and to express "contempt" for his act.

THE COMPROMISE.

Whilst this bitter controversy was being waged between the party of reform on the one hand, and the "orthodox" on the other, an attempt was made by Sir Jamshedji and Sir Dinshaw Davar to bring about a peaceful settlement of the whole controversy. In spite of the consistent support given by the reform party to Dastur Kaikobad, the latter after some consideration appears to have consented to yield to the appeals of these two gentlemen and on Thursday last, Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, a cousin of the Poona high-priest, attended a private meeting held at Sir Dinshaw Davar's bungalow, when a number of people from amongst the requisitionists were also present, and it was then decided that the whole controversy should come to an end, the requisition given up, and every kind of action contemplated to be taken by Dastur Kaikobad's oppositionists should be dropped on his giving a letter, worded as follows, to Sir Dinshaw Davar. The wording, as settled at the meeting runs thus—

Dastoor Hall.
POONA, Apr. 24.

Dear Sir Dinshaw Davar,

Ever since the 14th instant when I had an interview with you through the kindly offices of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, I have most anxiously thought over the matters we then discussed. The interview has helped to clear away some misapprehensions. and has also enabled me to understand very fully what the judgment of the High Court has laid down in the case against the Panchayat Trustees at the instance of Sir Dinshaw Petit and others.

After mature consideration, I have decided to write to you with perfect candour in the earnest hope that it may put an end to the unhappy controversy now raging in the community. I have never doubted for a moment that it should always be the duty and the object of a priest to gain and retain the esteem and affection of the Anjuman of which he is a religious minister. I ask you to believe me when I assure you that I never intended to act in a manner which would forfeit the good will of my co-religionists. This good-will I prize very dearly.

I performed certain ceremonies recently at Rangoon according to my religious beliefs and convictions, and in absolute ignorance of the fact that a very large number of our community would regard them with such resentment as has been recently manifested. I also feel bound to acknowledge that the feelings of a large body of my Zoroastrian brethren have been hurt, and I beg to assure you that I regret that I should have unwittingly been the cause of so much commotion in our community.

In my opinion such ceremonies are valid according to our religion and the judgment of the High Court also permits such proselytism under certain safeguards therein laid down. But now that I know that the feelings of the community are likely to be disturbed in this controversial matter, let me assure them that I will respect their views and feelings at all times as far as possible.

These are my sincere sentiments. I have stated them with candour and without reserve.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter and if by your good offices this unhappy controversy comes to an end, I shall feel very pleased and most grateful."

A DEAD-LOCK.

The letter as above was engrossed, and Dastur Kaikobad having signed it had it delivered to Sir Dinshaw Davar at Khandala on Saturday morning. But it is now reported that Sir Dinshaw Davar is not prepared to hold the oppositionists to their promise, and it is said that the compromise has fallen through. It is stated that this result is due to the fact that "The Parsi," which has consistently advocated the views of the reform party, in approving of Dastur Kaikobad's action, published the whole of the above letter in its issue of Saturday last with certain comments of its own. Although the party of reform seems to have felt disappointed at the fact that Dastur Kaikobad should have yielded, "The Parsi" in satirical terms suggested that the orthodox party had played into the hands of Dastur Kaikobad. The result has been a refusal to stand by the compromise which was arrived at after a protracted discussion.

This is how matters now stand. Dastur Kaikobad has arrived in Bombay and, it is expected, he will hold a further conference with Sir Dinshaw Davar.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

BOMBAY PAPER INVOLVED.

COMPLAINT BY GIRL'S FATHER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 27.

As a sequal to the recent Rangoon "Navjot" controversy, a defamation case, was filed to-day in the Court of the District Magistrate of Rangoon by Mr. C. Cowasjee, of Rangoon, against Mr. M. K. Nariman, Gujarati interpreter of the Chief Court, Rangoon, and Mr. R. Vachaghandy Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Sanj Vartman" a daily newspaper printed and published in Bombay.

The complainant stated *inter alia* that he adopted in 1900 an infant girl, five years old, who was born of a Parsi mother. He had since then bought her up and educated her as a Parsi in his own family at the earnest request of her mother while on her deathbed. The girl's name was Gulbhai and she was looked upon by him and his family as his adopted daughter. On the 23rd and 24th March, 1914, the child was invested with "Sudra" and "Kusti" and then, after the "Najvot" ceremony, was formally initiated into the Zoroastrian, faith by the High Priest of the Deccan. The Parsi community in general is divided in its opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of conversion into the faith of Zoroaster and as the petitioner was informed and believed, principally through the instrumentality of the first accused, a great deal of agitation was started in the Bombay Press in connection with the "Navjot" prior to the ceremony, and the discussion continued ever since. The "Sanj Vartman", the principal Gujarati evening paper, of Bombay having a large circulation in India and Burma, had taken a strong partisan and interested attitude condemning the ceremony. In the issue of that paper of 11th April the second accused published an article in Gujarati under the heading "Bella and her half Burmese mother's Navjot and marriage" purporting to be written by and over the signature of the first accused, Bella being one of names by which Gulbai was called. The petitioner stated that the article, as a whole, was malicious and a perverted account of the ceremony and pretended to be an exposition of the orthdox view on the question of conversion, but was in fact and intended to be a defamation of the petitioner, his wife, adopted child and her parents, and was intended to and did cast ridicule upon the petitioner and members of his family by means of innuendo and irony and perversion, misstatement or suppression of facts maliciously and with intent to wound their feelings, lower them in the estimation of others and lower their moral character in respect of their religion or caste. The petitioner also alleged that the suggestion in the article that the real mother of the adopted child was not a Parsi, but an alien of the Christian community, was untrue in fact and was made to defame the child and to wound the petitioner's feeling. Further, the suggestion in the article that the deathbed promise was in fact not made or that it was afterwards invented was false. The description of the "Navjot" ceremony was an attempt to throw ridicule upon the ceremony and upon the petitioner and his wife. It was also alleged that the second accused had maliciously and with intent to do harm to the petitioner introduced the article with headlines in large type and had drawn conclusions and made comments therein which by its plainness of language exceeded the innuendoes and suggestions of the first accused. On or about 18th April, 1914, the second accused published in his paper a letter purporting to have been written by the Hon. Mr. M. Cowasjee of Rangoon in English, with a translation of it in Gujarati, and wrote an editorial in which he reiterated and more fully emphasized the defamatory statements as to the age, parentage, appearance and bringing up of the child and the petitioner's wife, contained in the previous article. The issues of the 11th and 18th April of the "Sanj Vartman" were received in Rangoon on the 20th and 24th instant respectively and the said libels were published here on the same dates.

The petitioner charged both the accused with defamation (section 500, I. P. C.); the first accused for writing the first article and the second for publishing the same and publishing the letter from the Hon. M. Cowasjee.

The Magistrate after going through the complaint and recording the complainant's statement directed summons to be issued against both the accused and adjourned the case to the 20th May.

Captain Pakenham Walsh, Assistant Commissioner of the Boy Scouts, has recently paid a isit to Allahabad and addressed a meeting convened by Mr. W. P. S. Milsted, of the Boys High School. A local association was formed with the Hon. Mr. Brownrigg as President, Brigadier-General Cowper, as Vice-President and Mr. Milsted as Secretary and District Commissioner.

FENNER'S TRANSACTIONS

EXTENT OF ALLEGED FRAUDS

LORD MURRAY'S COMPLAINT.

The Mansion House Police Court was crowded on April 8 when the charges against Charles Edwin Fenner, 56, stockbroker, late of Wite Lion Court, Cornhill, were opened, says the "Manchester Guardian." There are over seventy charges of fraud (including alternative charges) against the prisoner. They mainly involve the conversion of shares. Lord Murray of Elibank is the complainant in a series of charges relating to Canadian stock, the sums alleged to have been converted being £5,189, £10,120, £7,145, £7,198, and £7,022. The prisoner is also charged with the conversion of money entrusted to him by Mr. Bosanquet for the purchase of American Marconi shares. These are the only charges in respect of American Marconis.

The accused was brought to the court in the prison van, and lie passed into the building almost unnoticed by those who were in the vicinity. When the case was reached the available accommodation of the courthouse was already overpacked, and the small square chamber which suffices for the court proved altogether inadequate for the number of solicitors, pressmen, and others interested in the proceedings.

Mr. Bodkin, who prosecuted, said that in one instance which dealt with the individual cases of some six persons, involving a large number of transactions and the loss of many thousands of pounds, it was better to put the circumstances of each individual case before the Court. He would postpone the general evidence in regard to defendant's bankruptcy, because they were all anxious to allow the complainant in one particular case, Madame Arendrup, to leave England that day. The charge arising from her evidence would be that of converting a sum of £694 on November 28, 1911, and of converting £400 of Leach's Argentine 5 per cent debentures in September, 1912. Madame Arendrup had employed the defendant as her stockbroker for a considerable time, and the arrangement between them was that any securities purchased by him for her should be lodged with her bankers at Wimbledon. With regard to the first charge, it appeared that in October, 1911, Madame Arendrup instructed the defendant to sell a number of securities to the value of £1,415. Later he was instructed to buy Leopoldina Argentine debenture shares and Anglo-Argentine Tramway securities, but while the certificates of the first were delivered those of the latter were not, and their value, £694, the defendant had converted to his own use.

A CLIENT'S UNEASINESS.

In August, 1912, the lady instructed the defendant to sell some Canadian Pacific shares, the money for which was in his hands. He sold them, and credited her with the amount of £568 in his ledger. Mr. Bodkin described the various stocks in which the complainant dealt with Mr. Fenner. Complaints, he continued, were made as to the non-delivery of the stock to the complainant. In January, 1913, the complainant called and saw Fenner, and there ensued a conversation in which the defendant endeavoured to give an explanation of the securities being delayed. For a time the lady was apparently satisfied, but on making further inquiries in February, 1913, she received a letter from the defendant, in which he said: "We beg to enclose herewith a list of your stocks at to-day's prices." In the schedule enclosed, said Mr. Bodkin, there appeared, amongst other items, 700 Anglo-Argentine Tramways mortgage debentures and 1,400 Leach's Argentine morgage debentures. The latter debentures were not delivered to the complainant, and from an examination of the defendant's books, it appeared that whilst he purchased for clients £4,900 of these debentures, he only, in fact, delivered £2,880. In a letter written on 10th March, 1913, the defendant wrote: "The stock which I still have to deliver to you is as follows:—£700 Anglo-Argentine Tramways debentures and £400 Leach's Argentine Estates debentures." The case of Madame Arendrup resolved itself into a loss to her of £1,036. In the course of one of the interviews with her the defendant said he was going to Russia, where he had some interests which he expected to realise. Later, when the complainant communicated with the defendant's office, she found that the defendant was not there. He was not seen again until he was extradited from France.

"The number of claims that were made against his estate," Mr. Bodkin added, "shows quite clearly that a number of clients for whom he transacted Stock Exchange business had been defrauded of very many thousands of pounds. Six cases have been taken from these. The loss which Madame Arendrup has suffered is small compared with the enormous sums which were lost to the other clients."

WIDOW'S ACCOUNT OF AN INTERVIEW.

Marie Edith Arendrup, an elderly lady, was called, and, in answer to Mr. Bodkin, said she was a widow, living at 44, Union Road, Roherhithe. She said the had had business dealings with the firm of H. L. de Montomorency for many years, and Mr. Montmorency himself did her stockbroking business for 23 years. After his death Mr. Fenner acted for her. In January, 1913, she wrote to Fenner inquiring about certain certificates. Later, she said, she had a conversation with him. "He said he was sorry indeed to tell me," the witness proceeded, "that he had met with a great misfortune, and that one of his clerks had gone off with these certificates and many others, but he was doing his best to trace him. But, in any case, he assured me that he would make good the loss. He also begged me to keep perfectly confidential to myself this statement, because if it came out on the Stock Exchange it would be his ruin. I said I did not see it would be his ruin if he had been robbed. He answered 'Of course, it was my fault; of course, I should be more careful.' Whether it was at that interview or later I am not sure, but he told me he was going to Russia. I think sum of money that had been left, I think, he said he was going there to realise a large in some oil trust. He mentioned, I think, that he expected to realise a sum of about £25,000, and gave April 18, 1913, as the likely date at wich he would be back in London. He said that when he had this money he would be able to repay to me all the money he owed, and that he would be able to pay many others. He also said the work was too much for him alone, and he should either take a partner or join some other firm."

Mr. BodkiJ: Did he say anything about this clerk?—I asked him who it was, and he said he suspected a clerk whom he discharged some time ago. He also said he would pay the dividends due on the stock, and he actually did so.

Just before the defendant was supposed to be going away to Russia, the witness continued, she said to him, "There is no knowing whether something will happen to you on the way, and if you die what proof have I that you still owe me these?" Fenner said, "I will write you a letter acknowledging my indebtedness." Afterwards shereceived from him the following note:—"Dear Madam.—Stocks which I have still to deliver to you are as follows: 700 Anglo-Argentine Tramways; 400 Leachs's Argentine Estates." On the day, or thereabouts, when he was expected back namely, April 18, she telephoned to know whether he was back, but she did not see him again until she saw him in court.

A witness having produced on subpœna a number of the books used by Fenner, Mr. Bodkin announced that it had been arranged that the books, which were very numerous and bulky, should be kept at the police office at Old Jewry,. where they should be open to the inspection of either side.

John William Roberts, one of the examiners in the Bankruptcy Court, said he found evidence in one of the books of sales by the defendant of securities belonging to Madame Arendrup.

SATARA CONFERENCE.

IN SUPPORT OF SWADESHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATARA, April 27.

The Provincial Conference resumed its sitting to-day the Hon. Mr. Belvi in the chair: a number of delegates attended. After unanimously passing a resolution thanking Their Majesties for their kind messages of unity and hope, the Conference proceeded with further business.

Mr. Karandikar moved that the Conference urges upon Government the necessity of further reforming the Council by providing for an elective majority at an early date and meantime showing greater sympathy and consideration to members by extending the time limit for speeches on resolutions and the budget, supplying them with all important papers, allowing not less than two months to elapse between the publication of a bill and the first reading, devoting a special day for the budget discussion which should not be confined to finance only.

Mr. Samant moved that as a sufficient number of educated persons are available in all districts the system by jury should be extended to all of them.

Then Mr. Lagwankar proposed, that the large majority of people of this country have been using ayurvedic and unani medicines for centuries past, and these systems, owing to their inherent scientific merit, are not likely to be totally displaced by a foreign system, this Conference urges Government Municipality to provide for its development and give encouragement.

In the afternoon Mr. Patankar of Nasik moved, that the Conference accords its cordial support to the Swadeshi movement and calls upon the people to labour for its success by promoting the growth of industries and responding to the efforts of Indian producers by giving preference to Indian products even at a sacrifice.

In support of it he said, this resolution suggests to you to stand on your own legs. The failure of Swadeshi banks need not disappoint us.

In seconding Mr. Gosawi said, unless we put the resolution in practice the mere passing of it is useless.

President Belvi moved a resolution conveying gratitude to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and wishing him long life. The resolution was passed with acclamation.

Mr. Chirmule of Satara moved a resolution urging upon Government the advisability of reforming the constitution of the local boards by broadening the franchise, allowing in suitable places non-official presidents and vice-presidents to be elected non-official in all cases.

DISASTROUS STORM IN KIDDER PORE DOCKS.

NEARLY A LAKH OF RUPEES DAMAGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Last Wednesday's nor'-wester, which fortunately did not last more than twenty minutes, played havoc among some steamers lying at the coal berths in the Kidderpore Docks with the result that according to the "Indian Daily News" nearly a lakh of rupees damage was done to shipping and a fairly good amount to the Port Commissioners, while the dredger Bruiser narrowly escaped sinking. The storm which suddenly burst at about 6-15 p.m. blew with great velocity, the hawsers of the S.S. Sanctoria lying at No. 19 coal berth snapped and smashed the Braziliana's life boats and broke her davits. The structure on the bridge was carried away and the Sanctoria drove the Braziliana into wooden jetties causing considerable damage to the jetties. The wind changed from north-west to due west and again to east and the Sanctoria swang round and cut away astern the steel hawsers of the Baron Cawdor lying at No. 20 berth and the latter steamer then swang astern across the dock and collided with the S. S. Clearway lying at No. 22 berth which she damaged slightly. The Baron Cawdor's plates were dented. By this time the fury of the storm had abated and the Port authorities and the ships' officers got their vessels under control and they were all in due time made fast again. The following day the Sanctoria was taken into the dry dock and she was found to have suffered considerable damage. Her propellers were broken, her shaft bent, and several of her plates damaged. It is estimated that the extent of her damages is about Rs. 40,000, while those of the other steamers are from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15,000.

CORPORATION NOTES.

ITEMS FROM THE MAY AGENDA.

The following items are on the agenda for the May Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which commences on Monday next:—

Letter from the Commissioner:—With reference to the re-opening of the French Bridge, I have the honour to state that the Acting Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, informs me that the delay in the completion of the Bridge is owing to its having been designed to bear the weight of a 15 ton roller instead of for a 20 ton roller as has been done in the case of other recently constructed overbridges and that if the Municipality be willing that traffic over this bridge should be restricted to vehicles not exceeding 15 tons in weight the bridge can be completed and handed over to the Municipality in a few days time. The Acting Chief Engineer adds that if it be considered necessary that the bridge should be made capable of carrying a 20 ton roller fresh estimates will have to be prepared for putting in girders to carry the extra weight or for putting in intermediate piers and that this will take time. The bridge is not in the line of heavy traffic and is close to the Sandhurst Bridge which is capable of sustaining a 20 ton vehicle. I am, therefore, of opinion that the bridge may be taken over on the Railway Company showing to the satisfaction of the Executive Engineer that it is properly designed and constructed to accommodate vehicles up to 15 tons in weight.

SAND ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

Letter from the Commissioner, dated the 21st April 1914:—

"With reference to Corporation resolution calling for a report as to why a layer of sand 1in. thick was placed on the Queen's Road during the recent visit to Bombay of His Excellency the Viceroy, I have the honour to state that a thin layer of sand was spread at the special request of the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor and of the Commissioner of Police as a mounted escort rode along the road with H. E. the Viceroy's carriage. No sand was spread along that portion of the road between Marine Lines and Church Gate Street Station which has been specially treated with stone chips. It is proposed to extend this form of treatment to the rest of Queen's Road and other roads where horse traffic is heavy when retarring is done."

THE CONDITION OF WORLI.

Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a representation he has made to the Improvement Trust for the improvement of Worli Village. The representation is as follows:—

I have the honour to state that I have received serious complaints as to the insanitary condition of Worli Village. The area referred to is bounded on the north by a line running east and west at a distance of 100 feet southwards from the apex of the Worli Fort, on the south partly by the outer edge of the top of the north bank of the Low Level Channel and partly by a private passage running eastwards from a point 450 feet distant from the east of the Worli Sluices, on the west and east by the high water marks at spring tides. The exact limits of the area are shown on the accompanying plan* by a red boundary. Under Section 24 (2) (b) of the Improvement Trust Act I do hereby represent that within the limits comprised in the area above described several buildings which are used for human habitation are unfit for such use, that the narrowness and bad arrangement of the streets and the want of ventilation are injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area and that the evils connected with such buildings and the sanitary defects of the are a cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an Improvement Scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and buildings within such area.

DREDGING THE MAHIM RIVER.

Letter from the Commissioner, dated the 22nd April 1914:—

I have the honour to forward a copy of Memo, from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department appointing a Committee to consider and report to Government on the application made by Mr. R. J. Tata for the dredging of the Mahim River and reclamation of certain unassessed unoccupied lands on both sides of it, and enquiring whether there would be any objection to the nomination of the Municipal Executive Engineer as a member of the Committee to represent the Municipality. There does not appear to be any objection to the proposal of Government and I have the honour to request the necessary sanction of the Corporation to the Executive Engineer being allowed to serve on the Committee on the understanding that none of the powers legally vesting in the Corporation or the Commissioner are delegated to him, and that should it appear that the interests of the Municipality are substantially affected an opportunity will be given for the Corporation to submit their views to Government before orders are passed on the report.

ARMY BANDMASTERS.

"THE WORST-PAID OFFICIALS IN INDIA."

"Truth" says:—I should like to put in a word with the new Commander-in-Chief on behalf of Indian Army bandmasters, because I believe them to be quite the worst paid officials in India, considering their position and the duties they have to perform. Some of them get Rs. 200, others Rs. 150, a month, and with the exception of a bungalow, this is all they ever get, while the British Army bandmaster rakes in all sorts of pickings in the shape of rations, clothing, fuel, and light, to say nothing of the pension of 5s. a day which he gets on retirement. It is not fair to ask the regimental officers to pay increased subscriptions, for they pay quite enough as it is, and more than their British Army colleagues; but the Government of India might come to the rescue by increasing the annual allowance for a regimental band, which is only Rs. 1,200, or about £80 a year, this being just half what a British Army band gets from Army funds. If this allowance was doubled, the bandmaster's pay could be increased to Rs. 250 a month, and the balance set apart to provide a pension on retirement.

Then I think the Indian Army bandmaster should be put on the same footing as his British colleague. At present he is regarded as a kind of official pariah outside the military pale, and is the servant of the regiment instead of the Government. This is not as it should be. If bands are necessary for military purposes, and I am told they are, the master as well as the men of the band should be borne on the establishment, and paid by the State like any other of its servants.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION IN AMRITSAR.

A MOSLEM'S HANDS BLOWN OFF.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 27.

A somewhat mysterious explosion took place in Amritsar on Saturday evening. A Mahommedan bangle-seller named Kallu had both his hands blown off. The police are investigating the matter.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Small-pox in an epidemic form has broken out in Barisal town. Sixty cases have been reported in three days and people are leaving the town. The seggregation camp, opened at a mile from the town, is full. Schools and colleges are closed.

On the evening of the 13th instant a packet containing cartridge shuts and caps were found pushed in through one of the holes in the downstairs room of the house of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra, editor of the "Sanjibani." Immediately the police were communicated with and the packet sent over to them.

Dr. Wickliffe Rose, Director, International Health Commission, was expected in Colombo on the 25th instant after a long tour in the West Indies to investigate hook worm disease as announced by Reuter last month. He belongs to the Rockefeller Institute and during his stay in the island will visit various estates.

At a Meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held on the 23rd instant, the Reception Committee of the 29th Indian National Congress was formed. Sixty-six genetlemen, whose [illegible] read out, have paid in their [illegible] The first Meeting of the Re[illegible] mittee will be held on the 29[illegible] 5-30 p.m., for the admission o[illegible] bers, and another Meeting will [illegible] next day at the same time fo[illegible] of office bearers.

The automatic telephone [illegible] already become so popula[illegible] periment must be consid[illegible] already paying its way [illegible] be a source of profit [illegible] Department. The qu[illegible] its use to other Sta[illegible] and it is understoo[illegible] similar to the one [illegible] in one of the sma[illegible] a view to ascerta[illegible] will work as well i[illegible] in the cooler clima[illegible]

At its last Frida[illegible] of the Madras Univ[illegible] Mark Collins, B.A., [illegible] Sanskrit and Compara[illegible] University of Dublin, as [illegible] fessor of Comparative Philo[illegible] cial reference to Sanskrit a[illegible] kritic languages of Southern India, including Urdu. Dr. Collins was for eleven years in India and is well acquainted with Urdu as well as with Bengali and Marathi. Dr. Collins also held for sometime the post of Professor of English Literature in the Central Hindu College, Benares.

It has been wrongly supposed in commercial circles that parcels for the Consular District of Isphahan in Persia, can be sent by parcel post either *via* Russia or *via* India. This however is not the case. For parcel post purposes Persia is divided by a line drawn through Dizful, Shiraz, Kerman, and Birdjend, and only parcels for these places and for places south of this line are sent through India. As the whole of the Consular District of Isfahan lies north of this line the Post Office would not accept parcels for it for transmission thereto otherwise than through Russia.

On the recommendation of the Syndicate the Senate of the Madras University have sanctioned the appointments of the following tioned the appointments of the following gentlemen as University Readers in the Philology of Indian Languages, for a period of not less than two years with effect from July, 1914, on monthly salaries of Rs. 250. (1) Mr. K. V. Subbaiya, Assistant Professor of English, Presidency College. (2) Mr. S. Anavaratavinyakam Pillay, M.A., L.T., Superintendent of Vernacular Studies Madras Christian College. (3) Mr. K. Amrita Rao, M.A., L.T., Latin Master, Presidency College. (4) Mr. C. P. Venkatarama Aiyar, M.A., L.T., First Assistant, Government Training School, Saidapet. (5) Rao Sahib G. V. Ramamurti, B.A., M.R.A.S., late Lecturer in History, Rajah's College, Parlakimedi (6) Mr. M. Sesagiri Prabhu, M.A., First Assistant Government Training School, Rajahmundry.

PUNJAB HINDU SUBHA.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 27.

The sixth anniversary of the Punjab Hindu Sabha of Lahore, was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday.

On the first day Diwan Kishen Kishore was in the chair and the chief interest of the audience centred round a speech by Mr. Kanwar Said, Principal, Law College, on some factors of Hindu union and disunion. In regard to the latter the speaker enumerated the diversity of beliefs, diversity of languages, diversity of customs, diversity of casts and subcasts, diversity of dress, diet and habits, want of any common sacred book, the present system of education and lastly the contact and conflict of Hinduism with the many religions and ideals of the world. Among the positive factors of re-union the foremost, in his opinion, was the feeling for a common mother country and old associations connected with it. That in itself was, he said, "prima facie" sufficient ground why Hindus should be re-united. He was of opinion that the Hindu religion and community had been a powerful factor for the civilising and uplifting of humanity, and unless they chose to go down the path of disunion which lead to destruction, they would as a community still survive. For righteousness not only exalteth a nation but it also makes it and maintains it.

A meeting was held on Sunday morning under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Jaikissen Das, of the Provisional Provincial Hindu Sabha, appointed at the last Ambala Hindu Conference. It was agreed that the newly formed Punjab Hindu sabha should be representative of the Hindu Sabhas in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi and the Native States.

A meeting was held on Sunday evening under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterjee when the deeds of the Hindu Sabha and its objects were pointed out and explained. Various schemes for the prepalration of an accurate history of Hindus, were concidered.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

TENTH BIRTHDAY OF ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

BULWARK OF PEACE.

On April 8, 1904, Lord Lansdowne and the Ambassador of the French Republic, M. Paul Cambon, signed in London the Anglo-French Agreement, which solemnized what has come to be known as the Entente Cordiale, says "The Times." A rapprochement dating from King Edward's visit to Paris in May, 1903, had preceded the Agreement. The people of Paris, in unison with [illegible] people of France, had quickly detected [illegible]sponded to the King's unfeigned [illegible]rds them. However, much the [illegible]e European situation and [illegible]interests of France and [illegible] counselled political agreement [illegible]two countries, and how[illegible]rits of French and [illegible]e first kindling of [illegible] first wave of [illegible]rsonally from King

[illegible]RBITRATION.

[illegible] came to London [illegible] King Edward's [illegible]h of his reception [illegible]h feeling respond[illegible]the folowing Octo[illegible]l Lansdowne sign[illegible]on by which France [illegible]nselves to submit to [illegible] disputes not involv[illegible]s, independence, or [illegible]ntracting States" nor [illegible]s of a third Power." [illegible] the City of London [illegible]atulate both the King [illegible] President of the French Republic [illegible] the conclusion of this Treaty, and received from them letters of thanks. Commenting upon the entry of these letters upon the minutes and journals of the Corporation. "The Times" expressed the belief (October 30, 1903), that they would "one day awaken a deeper interest than many of the most famous records in that historic collection." The Arbitration Treaty struck the note of peace and of endeavour to preserve it that was to be the keynote of Anglo-French agreement and effort throughout the ensuing decade.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Before the Convention of April 8, 1904, could be negotiated and signed the situation in Europe, and, indeed, in the world, was to be gravely modified. On January, 30, 1902, England had concluded with Japan a defensive alliance; it was published on February 11. Russia and France had rapidly resolved upon a counter-stroke. On Feb. 20, 1902, they had notified to the Powers an agreement that was tantamount to an extension of the Franco-Russian Alliance to the Far East. It has often been alleged that England, for her own selfish reasons, promoted the Russo-Japanese War. The contrary is the truth. During 1903, both England and France laboured to bring about a settlement of Russo-Japanese differences. When, towards the end of that year, those differences nevertheless became acute, France and England found themselves confronted with the alternative of being involved against their will in a world-war or of "pairing" and of reserving their strength and influence for the work of maintaining peace and the balance of power in Europe.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The growing cordiality of Anglo-French diplomatic relations facilitated the adoption of the pacific and preservative course. 'Any other cause would have involved a struggle which, whatever its outcome, must have left England and France, Russia and Japan, crippled and exhausted, and the balance of power in Europe irremediably compromised.

The tacit understanding between France and England that neither would intervene in the far eastern war was followed, two months later, by the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8 in regard to Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland, Senegambia, Nigeria, Siam, Zanzibar, Madagascar, and the New Hebrides. A basis was thus created for the adjustment of controversies, ancient and modern, that had, severely and cumulatively, envenomed Anglo-French relations. Prior to the publication of the Agreement on April 11, M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, had communicated its gist confidentially to the German Ambassador in Paris. A few days later the German Imperial Chancellor declared in the Reichstag that he had no reason to believe the Agreement between England and France to be directed against any other Power."

THE DOGGER BANK INCIDENT.

Before the end of the year the beneficent influence of the Entente was strickingly revealed. On its way to the Far East, the Russian Baltic Fleet, under Admiral Rozhdestvensky, suddenly opened fire at night with fatal effect upon an inoffensive fleet of Hull fishing smakes off the Dogger Bank. Thanks to the good understanding with France and to the action of the Tsar in telegraphing immediately his regret to King Edward, the British Government succeeded in controlling national indignation and referring the question to a Court of Arbitration that met in Paris under the auspices of The Hague Tribunal.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT TANGIER.

In the following spring the Entente was more severely tested. During the last 10 days of February and the first 10 days of March 1905, the gigantic battle that was to decide the Military struggle in the Far East had been fought in the neighbourhood of Mukden. Russia had been worsted and had ceased for the moment to count seriously as a European Power. Her only European Fleet was on its way to Tsushima, and many of her European provinces were in revolution. France seemed isolated. The German Emperor was quick to take the opportunity. On March 31 he landed at Tangier and, with pointed reference to the Anglo-French Agreement, which had recognized the predominance of French interests in Morocco, he declared that he would never allow any other Power "to step between him and the free Sovereign of a free county." The demonstration was intended to break the Anglo-French understanding. But British support of France was prompt and vigorous; the German demonstration failed.

The next blow at the Entente was the German intrigue by which M. Delcasse was driven from office in June, 1905. After an intent of panic France recovered her composure. Her national pride, wounded to the quick, prompted the moral and military renassance of which the latest expression has been the reversion to the Three Years' Service system—a spirited reply to the recent increase of the German Army.

A RECORD OF PEACE.

To trace the subsequent history of the Entente from the Conference of Algeciras in 1906 to the dispatch of the German gunboat Planter to Agadir in 1911; to record its amplification by the Anglo-Russian Agreement concluded in 1907; to chronicle the unsuccessful attacks upon the Triple Entente, its triumphs, its hours of weakness, its mistakes, would be to write the history of Europe during the last decade. No such record is needed to illustrate the deep significance of the policy formally inaugurated ten years ago. The The Entente with France, flanked and perfected by the Entente with Russia, has served its members well. It has served Europe and the world even better. It is, as Prince Bulow rightly assumed in 1904 and afterwards feigned to forget, directed against no other Power or Powers, but it is a conscious and formidable bulwark against any effort of combination of efforts to circumscribe the political and moral freedom of the Power that compose it.

IT "LAISSEZ FAIRE!"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence regarding "Need for Technical Education" in the columns of your widely circulated paper, it is most pathetic to see that a good majority of our foreign-trained young men are not encouraged—May, in some cases positively discouraged—by our public-spirited and patriotic mill-owners and agents. About ten years ago, when there was a wave of enthusiasm for swadeshism throughout India, the Government, under the regime of Lord Curzon, instituted various technical scholarships. Primarily with the object of finding for the energies of our young men other openings than the pursuit of mere literary education, and thereby reducing the number of the disappointed and discontented among the educated middle classes, the Government exhorted the people to take to technical education, set up before them the example of Japan and Germany and showed them what scientific and technical education had done for them in those countries. Our "irresponsible"—I may add, title-hunting, and self-seeking—rich men, the so-called pioneers of our industries, took up the cue, cried hoarse on public platforms about the manifold advantages of technical education, detailed the woeful late of the lack of trained men in their mills and asked our young men to leave off law and to take up technical studies. Some of the young men took them seriously, with what result we are seeing now. The action of these people has, therefore, added to the discontent instead of allaying it.

In these circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to come to the help of our young men. In many cases it has helped them to receive their education abroad. I would propose that they should be listed in the Educational or Commercial Department, and sent out as itinerant Instructors in the respective branches of industries they have specialised. Imbued with high ideals and higher aspirations and with a potent desire to do something, they can be relied on to bring to bear all the resources of their knowledge on their work and raise the status of our industries. There is no doubt that there is much scope for such work in such branches as sizing and weaving, dyeing and printing, tanning and oil-pressing and refining. Wherever it is found advisable they should also be helped to start small factories. Let only the Government show the way and I have every hope that our mill-owners will soon follow suit.

In the instance cited by Mr. Prasad of the gentleman with a year's experience in a Lancashire mill, I am surprised why our mill-owners did not take his practical experience into consideration instead of dubbing him as a mere "theoretical man." "Give us *a fair* chance to show what we are worth, if not at the top, in the lowest rungs of the ladder" is the cry of our young men. But it is a cry in the wilderness and who is to hear it?

It is heart-rending to see the disappointment of our young technical students who, after going abroad and spending the best years of their life in pursuit of knowledge which they could hardly get here, return home to find, after months of ceaseless trying and waiting, that every door is barred to them and that there is no hope of getting a decent living in the industrial line. Their hopes are shattered, their ambitions are dulled, and broken-hearted they follow other pursuits where perhaps they are too late to enter. It is idle to say that there is no scope for these men, for there is so much importation of fresh men into our mills from Europe, the so-called "practical experts." The frequent changes and discharges before the expiry of their term of agreement are enough to show that they are neither so "practical" as to accommodate themselves to their unfamiliar surroundings and altered conditions, nor such "experts" as they posed to be. It it also surprising to see how, after being discharged from one place, they are easily taken up in another while our young men have to knock from door to door with no word of hope or encouragement from any.

The Government will, I believe, continue its policy of supporting technical education, but in opening new institutes, workshops and factories it should not lose sight of the claims of our young men, I would urge that they should be largely represented in the personnel of its Industrial Department.—Yours, etc.,

TECHNICUS.

Bombay, April 27.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

INCREASED TROOPS IN THE GARRISONS.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

In the Persian Gulf there is always trouble of some kind either brewing or already in active existence, but owing to the "conspiracy of silence" which is pursued in regard to that region by the Government, and also—at the instance of Government, one suspects—by captains of ships trading to the Gulf, and by business firms with interests there, only the most meagre official details are ever published. An official telegram from Simla appeared in yesterday's issue of this journal, but it gave very scanty particulars as to what actually happened, as a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who made inquiries yesterday discovered.

It will be news to the majority of people in Bombay to learn that, towards the end of last year, in the relief season when fresh troops were sent to the Gulf to relieve the regiments stationed there, that the garrisons in the principal ports were strengthened, a double company being sent to one of the towns where formerly a single company had been deemed sufficient; and half a double company extra being sent to another town.

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE.

This was not done because the authorities feared a general rising in the Gulf, but merely for safety's sake. As a matter of fact, a gentleman who has business interests in the Persian Gulf, has been travelling to and fro for twenty years or more, and quite recently returned from there to Bombay, told a "Chronicle" interviewer yesterday that things at that time were fairly quiet; the inhabitants were as peaceful as their somewhat turbulent natures would allow them to be; and all the indications pointed to a period of quiet, unbroken by any of those disturbances which the past history of the country had led people to regard as an inevitable phase of life there.

"It had long been recognised, however," said our informant, "that the garrisons in the Gulf were too small, and although nothing had happened to lead the Government to anticipate trouble, they acted on the "Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst" principle in strengthening the garrisons. And what happened a fortnight ago in the neighbourhood of Muscat showed that this was a wise precaution. At the time I came away it had not been necessary to call out the garrisons, but it presumably would have been had not two cruisers been in the vicinity. The telegram you published yesterday from Simla does not say so, but the rebels had to be shelled by the warships before they would disperse. This happened on two separate occasions."

REBELS SHELLED.

Proceeding, our informant said that the trouble at Barka culminated on the 10th instant. The people there had been giving the Sultan of Muscat a lot of trouble for some time, by refusing to pay fines and generally ignoring his authority. The Sultan at last sought the assistance of the British Consul, and requested that a warship should be sent to the town, and as there are a number of British subjects and interests there, this was done. The rebels, who had gathered in force in the Fort, were told that the Fort would be bombarded unless they paid the fines. They returned a defiant answer, and eventually H. M. S. Fox opened fire. Several shells were fired into the Fort, which was destroyed, and a number of rebels were killed and wounded. After the bombardment had proceeded for some time the rebels hoisted the white flag, paid the fines, and promised to behave better in future.

The second engagement took place three days later at Quryat, which is twenty miles south-east of Muscat. The town, in which also a number of British subjects live, was attacked by a rebel force, and H. M. S. Dartmouth was despatched there. When the vessel arrived, the rebels were still beseiging the town, but they made off after a few shells had been dropped into their midst.

NO NEED FOR UNEASINESS.

With regard to affairs in the Gulf generally, the gentleman said there was nothing to be uneasy about. Owing to the trouble around Muscat the two warships named were remaining in the vicinity for the present, and there was no doubt that they would be able to deal quickly and effectively with any party of rebels who made themselves troublesome. At Busreh things were not as quiet as might be wished, but there was no indication of the likelihood of any rising there, and, should the rebels give trouble, the troops would be able to deal with it.

WELL-KNOWN DRAMATIST DIVORCED

His Lordship Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane granted a decree nisi for divorce to Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Fagan, of Buckingham Palace-road, who complained of the diserstion and misconduct of her husband, Mr. James Bernard Fagan, the dramatist. The suit was undefended.

Mrs. Fagan said she was married at St. Edward's Church, Hanover-square, on November 20, 1898, and had lived with her husband in Catherine-street, Buckingham Gate. There were no children.

After some years her husband left her, and last April she obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, which had not been complied with.

They had been happy until 1911, when Mr. Fagan made the acquaintance of a Mrs. Ritchie, who was subsequently divorced, Mr. Fagan being cited as co-respondent in the suit.

A solicitor's clerk proved serving the decree in the restitution suit on Mr. Fagan at an address in Baker-street.

A maid formerly employed by Mrs. Ritchie spoke of the visits paid by Mr. Fagan to the lady at a flat in Berners-street. The witness stated that Mr. Fagan called Mrs. Ritchie "Mary," and she called him "Jim."

His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

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ILLEGAL TAKING OF FINGER-PRINTS.

NATAL MAGISTRATE'S STRANGE ACTION.

On the 2nd January last, at Estcourt, before Mr. F. E. Foxon, Goorpurshad, a free Indian, was charged with the theft of £24 10s. from tills in the bar and in the store of Thomas Horner. He pleaded not guilty and, after evidence had been led, he was found guilty and was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Mr. J. Hellet appealed against the decision on the ground that the evidence obtained by the Court in compelling the prisoner during trial to give finger-prints was not only improper but was inadmissible. The Supreme Court upheld the contention and quashed the proceedings. Below we give the full text of the judgment delivered by Justice Dove Wilson:—

"The evidence against the prisoner consisted of two sets of finger-prints. In the first place, the finger-prints taken in the gaol were sought to be put in as evidence. But it is sufficient to say that nobody appeared who was in a position to swear that the finger-prints taken in the gaol were the finger-prints of the accused. It is therefore unnecessary to decide the further question whether the finger-prints taken in the gaol in terms of the regulations, and properly authenticated, would or would not be admissible in evidence.

"As regards the other set of finger-prints, the Magistrate ordered the accused to submit his fingers for the purpose of his finger-prints being taken, there and then, in Court. The prisoner declined, but eventually was compelled to submit. This is the first case in which I have heard it urged by the Crown that it is permissible, in order to support a conviction, to take advantage of evidence which the accused has himself been compelled by force to furnish at his trial. I think the evidence was improperly obtained, and that the appeal must be allowed."

Broome Justice said: "I content myself with saying that, in my opinion, the Magistrate was wrong in ordering the appellant during the trial, against his will, to give impression of his figer-prints, and in convicting him on the evidence so obtained."

"Indian Opinion" commenting on the above case, says: Mr. M.F. E. Foxen, Magistrate of Estcourt, who, it will be remembered, discharged Sir Duncan McKenzie when he was charged some months ago, with having illtreated his Indian employees, has been found guilty, by three Judges of the Supreme Court, of compelling an Indian, by force, to give his finger-prints in the course of a trial in which the latter was the accused. The Crown was represented by Counsel and it was submitted that the Magistrate's action was permissible. The Judge-President, in allowing the appeal, remarked that it was the first case in which he had heard it urged by the Crown that it was permissible, in order to support a conviction, to take advantage of evidence which the accused had himself been compelled by force to furnish at his trial. There is little doubt that the Magistrate knew quite well that he was acting beyond his powers. If not, he had no business on the Magistrate's bench. But who would dream of an Indian appealing to the Supreme Court on the point! Would this Magistrate have acted in the same way, we ask, if the accused had been a white man? We do not believe he would. We say this because we know that Mr. Foxon considers the rights of an Indian to be less sacred than those of a European. For instance, in his annual report to the Minister of Justice, he suggests that no transfer of a trading licence should be granted to an Asiatic and that no Asiatic should be allowed to take a partner into the firm, and that, on the death of the holder of a retail licence, the store should be closed, sold or transferred to a European. This means that an Indian trader, who, with his wife and family, is making an honest livelihood as a shop-keeper, may die and leave his family unprovided for, even though there may be grown-up sons to whom the business could be transferred. And the sole reason for such cruel action would be that there are 24 Asiatic trading licences in the district out of a total of 57, Such is the Magistrate of Estcourt, who is placed in that position by the Government to administer justice to all alike, regardless of colour or creed, and whose duties should certainly not include the throwing out of suggestions for the ruin of peaceable and honest citizens whose only faults are that they live simply, sell cheaply and what is still worse, succeed in their humble calling.

ENGLISH JOURNALIST IN BOMBAY.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.

Mr. Alan Ostler, the journalist who was arrested in Somaliland for travelling and carrying arms in the Protectorate, in the latter part of last year, arrived in Bombay on Saturday. The details of Mr. Ostler's dash into Somaliland will probably be remembered.

After the affray in which Mr. Corfield was killed, the "Daily Express" applied for permission for their correspondent to visit Somaliland. Not only did the Colonial Office refuse permission, but they intimated that steps would be taken to prevent any European from travelling in the interior, and a special act was passed with this object.

Despite this, Mr. Ostler, came out to Aden, and, finding his entry to the coast towns barred he made his way into Somaliland by way of Abyssinia. He got through to Berbera, and was there arrested, and sentenced by the District Commissioner to pay a fine of £183, while his rifles and trophies were confiscated. He refused to pay, and was ordered to undergo two months imprisonment; but was eventually sent to Aden, there to be imprisoned for 24 hours.

Chatting to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in the Taj Mahal Hotel yesterday, Mr. Ostler did not give one the impression of a man who preferred the wild places of the earth, and lived by seeking adventures and telling the readers of his paper about them. A fair man of medium height and build, he suggested the city man rather than the pioneer—but he has been a special correspondent of the "Express" for six years, and during that time has acted as war correspondent in Morocco, Tripoli and the Balkans. He has been to Morocco twice, and at the time of the big revolt there he joined the French Foreign Legion—the regiment which has provided novelists with so many fascinating chapters.

"It was a strange thing," said Mr. Ostler, "to find that the Foreign Legion actually lives up to its reputation as the refuge of all the "bad lots" of the world. It is really as romantic as the novelists say it is. While I was with the Legion I met an English naval officer who had got into serious trouble and had to leave the navy; and when I was in Constantinople last year I met men from British ships who knew him, but did not know where he had gone when he disappeared.

There was another Englishman in the Legion, and even his officers did not know who he was. He held himself absolutely aloof from everyone, and if he had to speak would only speak French."

RADIUM AND CANCER.

GERMAN SPECIALIST'S EXPERIMENTS.

In the current number of the "Deutsche Revue" the famous Heidelberg cancer specialist, Dr. Czerny, reports the results of the treatment of 4,000 cases of cancer since 1906. The following is a summary of the results: Radium and mesothorium have virtually the same results. They destroy cancer cells near the surface, and can cure superficial cancer, but even the so-call X-rays appear ineffective at a greater depth than 4 to 5 centimetres. The cure is only local. The inadequate intensity of the rays not only does not cure, but actually assist further development of the malevolent cells. Some kinds of cancer are so powerful that applications equivalent to the use of one milligramme for 130,000 hours are ineffective.

Dr. Czerny strongly discourages the abandonment of surgical for radium treatment. He says all cases which are excisable without special danger should be removed and radium employed as an after-cure. He adds that it is impossible yet to state whether the large dose of radium advocated by some doctors may have dangerous after-effects.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 27.

The scheme for the establishment of a school of tropical medicine in Bombay has been before the Government of India, and it is understood detailed proposals have been called for.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, 28TH APRIL.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.
In the Division Court No. 43.

587-12—Wadia G & Co. Kedarmal Bhugamal v. Ramgopal Nawawalla firm.
59-13—Manecklal & Ty. Bai Mooslbai widow v. Joshi Wamji Hariram & anr.
931-13—Shamrao M & H The Pioneer Bank Ld. v. Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwalla & ors.
106-14—Shamrao M & H Bejonji Sorabji Vakil v. Hirjibhoy Ardeshir Cooper & anr Payne & Co.
817-13—Malvi H M & R Bhanabhai Hargowandas v. Ramji Jeewan & anr Raghavaya N & Co.
1074-13—Jehangir G & B Messrs. Dharamsey Assoo & Co Sadanand Ramkrishna Parelkar.
1138-13—Rustomji & Co Jaswantrai & Co Ld. a firm v. Basant Rai Mulla a firm.
1171-13—Mulla & Mulla Messrs. D. D. Retel & Co a firm v. The Akola Mid India Spg. Wg. Mafg. Co. Ld. Kanga & S.
232-14—In person Krishnadas Gordhandas v. Shankar Nilkant Davle.
237-14—In person Krishnadas Gordhandas v. Ambulal Prayagdas & anr.
282-14—Bicknell M R & Co Ishwardas Icharam v. Mushroowalla & ors Harjimal & Sons a firm.
290-14—Daphtary F & D Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm v. Balubhai Navalchand & ors.
292-14—Sabnis & G Tatiya Babaji Rediz v. Kashiram Tukaram Seth More & anr.
293-14—Bhai K & G Ramchandra Mancharam v. Jeynarayen Choturam Hidkar.
314-14—Shroff D & Dh. Framji Palonji Talati v. Karrimbhoy Meghji.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

318-14—Mulji & Tha Roopchand Ramdas Bajari v. Juthalal Kalyanmal.
321-14—Jamatji R & D Kisonlal Choonilal & Co a firm v. Dhambai widow & anr Ard. H W & Co.
3294—Molechand & D Messrs. Rewashanker Jugiwan v. Sha Khupchand Saruphand.
330-14—Khanderao G & M Govind Ganesh Patwardhan & Co a firm v. Dattatrya Bhasker Joshi & ors Khambatta & Co.
348-14—Khanderao L & M Ramchandra Kandaji Kadukar v. Laxmibai widow and anr. Smetham B & Co.
356-14—Khanderao L & M Jaitha Bhaira & ors & Dawoodbhoy Cassam Dalal Payne & Co. K
357-14—Nanu—& Co Sheriff Dewji Kanji v. Rahimtulla Banji & anr.
358-14—Bicknell M R & Co The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Keshowji Dewkaran Mulla & Mulla.
372-11—Ard H D & Co Haji Ibrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mansukhlal H M & Co.
377-14—Malvi H M & R Sookamchand Saroopchand c. Nathmal Ramlal Madhowji K & Ch.
379-14—Mirza M & Mang Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan & anr. v. Magha Dooda.
394-14—Mulji & Tha Molubhai Ebrahim & Co a firm v. Ramchandra Mabowram Bhut Deph F & D.
396-14—Nadirsha & D Cassam Jaoma v. Devoo Jooma Payne & Co.
416-14—Payne & Co Molubbai Mahomed v. Dayabhai Tapedas & ors. Soondur & Co.
433-14—Pestonji R K & Co Hamabai Framji Petit v. Jetha Dewji & Co. a firm.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following is the report of patients admitted, treated and discharged during the month of February:—

Total number of patients admitted (during February 1914), 70; Total number of patients remaining over from the last month, 88; Total number of patients treated (during February 14), 158; Total number of patients discharged cured, 42; Total number of patients left relieved or of their own accord, 28; Total number of deaths, 5; Total number of patients remaining at the end of the month, 83; Total, 158.

It must be noted that no selection is exercised in the admission of cases, and that no case is refused admissio, however desperate his or her condition may be at the tim of admission.

Total number of free patients, 100; Total number of patients paying Re. 1, 32; Total number of patients paying Rs. 1-8, 2; Total number of patients paying Rs. 2, 9; Total number of patients paying Rs. 3, 9; Total number of patients paying Rs. 5, 5; Total number of patients paying Rs. 7, 1; Total number of patients paying Rs. 10, 0; Total, 158.

Total treatment days during the month for the entire number of patients treated, 2394; Free and reduced fee treatment days, 2142; Full treatment days, 252; Percentage of full fee treatment days, 10.5; Percentage of Free and reduced free treatment days, 89.5; Receipts realised during the month, Rs. 1948-3-0; Actual working expenses of the Hospital during the month, Rs. 7195-4-1; Nett loss for the month in the actual working of the Hospital, Rs. 5247-1-0; Average expense per day head, Rs. 3-0-1.

This loss indicates only the result of the actual working of the Hospital; and, does not take into account the monthly contributions and casual donations made by the Trustees of the Wadia Charity and others, or the interest accruing on the Endowment Fund in the hands of the Parsee Punchayet. There would be no loss if these were all taken into account. But, as these sources of income, with the exception of the interest on the Endowment Fund, are uncertain, and the benefits thereof are tenable only for a limited period, the Parsee Public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free patients in such a large proportion (89 per cent of the total treated) as they have been doing hitherto; as, otherwise, it is clear that the Institution cannot be allowed to work at such a huge loss, month after month, to equalise which the number of free patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

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THE BHULESHWAR FIRE.

REPORT BY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

"NO DELAY THAT COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED."

The Commissioner of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has prepared a long and exhaustive report on the disastrous fire which took place in Bhuleshwar Road on February 6th. Dealing with the question of whether there was any delay in the supply of water, he says he has been unable to find any responsible person willing to support the statements that there was more than five minutes' delay, and he is satisfied that there was not the least avoidable delay.

The Commissioner further says he has discussed at length with the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Hydraulic Engineer the question of whether any better arrangement can be made for the supply of water in case of fires, and is of opinion for reasons which he sets out at length, that no improvement is possible.

The report also mentions the fact that since 1894 there have been in Bombay 106 deaths from fire.

The Commissioner, in his report, says:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 8841, dated the 23rd March 1914, calling for a detailed report as to the fire that took place at Bhuleshwar Road on February 6th, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of the report, dated the 10th February from the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade. It will be seen from this that the alarm was given at 3-50 a.m. (Bombay Time) and that the first responsible Officer who arrived on the scene was the Officer in charge of the Babula Tank Fire Engine who got there about 3-55 a.m., and found that water was available. It will also be noticed that the fire out message was despatched at 4-56 a.m.

The especial points which are referred to in the notices of motion by various members of the Corporation are:—

(1) The cause of the fire;
(2) whether there was any delay in the supply of water on the site of the fire;
(3) whether there was a watchman at the Bhuleshwar Fire Station and if so how was it that the flames were not noticed by him;
(4) whether there was any delay in using and bringing into operation the fire appliances of the Bhuleshwar Station.

The fire began to spread and was extinguished so rapidly, that I myself was not able to reach the spot before it was out. In making this report I am guided by my subsequent enquiries on the spot, by the reports of the Departments concerned, by the facts given at the evidence recorded by the Coroner as reported in the Press and by the statements of Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps whom I interviewed with the kind permission of the Bombay Salvage Corps Association.

As to the first point there can be no doubt that the fire originated in the sweetmeat shop at the foot of the stairs. There can be no certainty as to the exact way in which the outbreak was caused but the report of the Chief Officer of the Brigade and the rider of the Coroner's Jury show that there can be no doubt as to the source or place of its origin.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

As to the alleged delay in the water supply—In this connection, in my opinion the facts stated in the Press Note issued by me on February 18th are incontrovertible proof that water was turned on and was available on the site within five minutes of the alarm. The original Index Sheets of the Bhandarwada Reservoir and the Babula Tank and Grant Road Pressure Recorders will be laid on the table for the inspection of the Corporation. The point to which I would draw special attention is that No 1 main leading from Bhandarwada Hill is always charged with water owing to the outlet valves not being watertight. The result of this is that pressure is produced immediately the valve is opened instead of only after enough water has flowed in to fill the pipe and its connections. Mr. Scully has informed me that he got the alarm at 3-56, Bombay, Time, at Colaba, and arrived at the scene of the fire in about 20 minutes. At that time he found three engines working with plenty of water.

JURY QUITE SATISFIED.

At the Coroner's inquest held on Feb. the 12th, the Hydraulic Engineer was called to give evidence and on my enquiring personally the same evening as to the result of the inquest I was informed that the Jury had been completely satisfied that there was no undue delay in the supply of water and that they were stating so in their verdict. In their verdict as reported in the papers there does not appear anything to this effect. But it is quite clear that they must have been satisfied that the the statements as to the delay in the water supply to which currency was given by certain sections of the Press were inaccurate. In this connection I would draw attention to the fact that a delay of 15 minutes in the supply of water was alleged to have occurred at the Colaba Cotton fire which took place on February 14th, whereas as a matter of fact full pressure was not only on to Colaba at the time the fire occurred but had been so on since 4 o'clock on the previous afternoon, that is for over 7½ hours.

It is true that in the case of the Colaba Fire the Police report gave support to the allegation of delay but no reasonable person can fail to realise the incorrectness of the statement in the case. Mr. Scully informed me that he was on the scene within 5 minutes of the alarm and that water came through the hose as soon as it was uncoiled. I have been unable to find any responsible person willing to support the statements that there was more than five minutes' delay in the supply of water at Bhuleshwar and I am satisfied that there was not the least delay that could have been avoided.

THE BACK STAIRCASE.

The report of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, answers the 3rd and 4th questions. The watchman at the Fire Station of Bhuleshwar did notice the flames and gave the alarm and the Bhuleshwar Staff turned out with their engine and escape and succeeded in saving about ten lives. The fire spread up the chimney formed by the front stair case with such rapidity that by the time the escape could be wheeled into position there was no possibility of rescuing any one from the front of the house. A second staircase which remained intact existed at the back of the building and those who perished in the burning house presumably did so either because they were ignorant of the existence of this second staircase or because in the darkness and the confusion of the moment they lost their heads. There is no reason to suppose that any person who showed himself at a place whence rescue was possible was not rescued. Considering the fact that there was no European foreman at the Bhuleshwar Station, I am of opinion that the rescue work done by the staff of that Station is deserving of great commendation.

NO IMPROVEMENT POSSIBLE.

Certain general questions have been raised in connection with the fire. They are as follows:—

(1) whether any better arrangeemnts can be made for the supply of water in the case of fire;

(2) whether it is necessary or advisable to license or otherwise control the use of fires for trade purposes; and

(3) whether any additional powers for enforcing the provision of means of access to or egress from dwelling houses are necessary.

I have discussed at length with the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, and the Hydraulic Engineer the possibility of making any arrangements by which water can be turned on more rapidly in the case of fire. This is a matter in which I am sure the Corporation would not desire to be parsimonious; but I am not of opinion that any improvement is possible. A direct special telephone leads from the Fire Brigade Quarters at Byculla to the Water Department Head Quarters at Babula Tank and special wires connect the Water Department Head Quarters with the sluices of Bhandarwada and Malabar Hill Reservoirs. The new fire alarm pillars which are being set up in the City are used when no more convenient telephone connection is available to connect the officer in charge at the scene of the Fire and the Fire Brigade Head Quarters. Immediately the alarm of a fire is received in the Fire Brigade Head Quarters it is communicated to the Water Department Head Quarters which issues orders for opening the requisite sluices. It would be possible to connect the fire alarms direct wiht the reservoirs but there would be some danger of water being turned on unnecessarily and through the wrong main and in view of the fact that we may hope for constant pressure at no distant date. I do not think that the step is to be recommended. As a matter of fact in spite of the rapidity with which our modern motor-engines reach the scene of a fire it is almost invariably the case that water is available before they can do so and get their hose fixed and unrolled. Whatever mechanical means may be adopted the rapidity with which water can be made available must for the present depend upon the vigilance of the Officers of the Departments concerned and they fully realise their responsibility for such vigilance. To render check as easy as possible I have issued orders for glass faces to be placed in front of the dials of all automatic recorders in the town, so that the accuracy of a pressure record can be tested by any intelligent member of the public at any hour of the day or night. I am not of opinion that there is any necessity for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the arrangements.

LICENSING DANGEROUS TRADES.

As to the second point—Under Section 394 (*d*) (2) of the Municipal Act the Commissioner is given powers to control by license trades which in his opinion are dangerous to life or property. The powers given are very wide and might uidoubtedly be made to include the manufacture of sweetmeats. But this trade is not in my opinion by any means the most dangerous of those as to which no action has hitherto been taken under the Section in question, and the difficulty of taking steps to control all trades which can in any degree be called dangerous are such that great caution should be exercised before such an attempt be made. For the present the time is not in my opinion, ripe for licensing the manufacture of sweetmeats.

Section 349 D of the Act which deals with means of egress from buildings was inserted in the Act by Bombay Act 11 of 1911. Up to the present no action has been taken under it, persumably because where the need for improvement is almost universal it has been difficult to know where to begin. I am not of opinion that at present there is any case for inaugurating a wholesale compaign under the Section. It is noticeable that even had this been done, the house in Bluleswar at which this fire took place would not have been affected as it was provided with two staircases but the attention of the Executive Engineer's Department has now been drawn to its provisions and action will be taken in any particularly bad cases that are brought to notice.

LARGER POWERS.

Before the introduction of Section 349 D no powers existed for dealing with existing buildings. The present amended bye-laws came into operation on 15th March, 1910. Bye-law No. 36 provides for the construction of fire-proof staircases only in connection with *new* buildings which are to be used as dwelling houses for more than two families or for carrying on any trade or business in which a number of people exceeding twenty may be employed or as places of public resort. Since that time the Act has been altered not only by the insertion of Section 349 D but also by the addition of the words "the number and position of the staircases" and "the safety of inmates in the event of fire" to Section 461 (*c*). This will make it possible to amend the bye-laws by prescribing not only the size but the number of staircases in new buildings. The Executive Engineer also suggests that it may be possible to include provisions as to the position of staircases which will tend to increase their efficiency as a means of escape. I am of opinion that these are matters that might be referred to the Corporation Committee now sitting to consider the revision of the Building Bye-laws.

106 DEATHS FROM FIRE IN 20 YEARS.

The experience of all large cities shows that even with the most modern appliances and the most highly trained staff it is impossible to prevent loss of life by fire. In London during the last few years fires entailing considerable loss of life have occurred even in buildings fitted with their own escapes and with the most up-to-date means for dealing with an outbreak. The occurrence of such a fire as that at Bhuleshwar with the lamentable loss of life that it entailed forms a proper occasion for a strict enquiry into the adequacy and efficiency of our staff and appliances; but such enquiry must be based on facts for which there is some corroboration and I deprecate most strongly the fact that a certain section of the press should attempt to make capital by baseless sensational-mongering. The records of the Brigade show that since 1894 one hundred and six deaths from fire have occurred in the City and on only four individual occasions was the loss of life greater than four. On only six occasions during the same period has the fire spread to more than four buildings. Considering the antiquitly of many of the buildings, the mass of humanity that inhabits them, the difficulty of getting the engines near them and the climatic and other conditions, this is a record of which, in my opinion, the City and the Departments concerned may, while expressing due gratitude to Providence, well be proud."

ELIMINATION OF YELLOW FEVER.

SALT AS A DISINFECTANT.

Much attention has recently been given to the problem of discovering an effective but cheap and non-poisonous substitute for kerosene oil in relation to tropical sanitation and the elemination of malaria and yellow fever. The practice of pouring kerosene oil upon mosquito infested pools has done much to rid tropical countries of malarial and yellow fever infection by destroying the larvae of the mosquitoes. The practice, however, has certain material disadvantages, more especially as regards the yellow fever mosquitoes, which inhabit water stores in compounds, water barrels, and water contained in culinary utensils. In these cases, for obvious reasons, kerosene cannot be used.

It has now been found that common salt exercises a remarkable effect on the larvae of mosquitoes, killing them with rapidity when solutions of sufficient strength are employed. The investigations which have led up to this result have been conducted by Dr. J. W. Scott Macfie, of the West African Medical Staff, who has experimented on a considerable scale with the "Stigomyia faciata" or 'yellow' fever mosquito.

In the first place, samples of the water inhabited by the larvae were obtained and analysed, and it was found that the percentage of salt present normally varied from 0.005 to 0.019, the average percentage of six determinations being 0.012. Next solutions of strengths 0.5 per cent., 1 per cent., 2 per cent., 3 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent. were tried. With the last-mentioned strength all the larvae immersed died within two hours; the other results showed that the effects of the solutions varied directly with their strengths.

While there seems to be some question whether the action is due in part to the destruction by the salt of the algae on which the larvae feed or to actual destruction of the larvae themselves, there can be no question as to the importance of the results achieved. By placing salt in the water barrels and other vessels immunity from infection can be assured. A concentration of 2 per cent. salt is sufficient. The effects of this discovery cannot immediately be assessed; undoubtedly, however, by reason of its cheapness and the ease with which it can be handled and distributed, salt is likely to prove a rival to kerosene in certain systems of tropical sanitation.

NEW TIMES FOR MEALS.

FRENCH DOCTOR'S SUGGESTION OF DINNER AT 7-30 A.M.

The Paris correspondent of the "Lancet" writes:—

"Professor Bergonie, of Bordeaux, has invented an electric bed in which the passage of the current through the body of the subject sets up organic combustions similar to those brought on by muscular exercise and leads to reduction of obesity. Professor d'Arsonval has recently communicated to the Academic des Sciences the results of M. Bergoine's studies by means thereof on the energy of the organism.

"M. Bergoine has discovered that the least suitable hours for meals are between noon and 1 p.m. and between 7 and 8 p.m.—that is to say, precisely those hours which in Europe modern usage has set apart to meals. According to M. Bergonie, the meal hours that a rational hygiene would prescribe would be as follows:—The principal meal of the day should be taken at 7-30 a.m., or as soon after as possible, so as to obtain all the necessary energy for the day's work and to restore the liver, emptied by the night's abstinence. A second meal of 300 to 400 calories, for which a luncheon of milk, sugar, and cakes would suffice, should be taken about 4 p.m. Finally, a third light repast of 700 to 800 calories at 8-30 or 9 p.m. would complete the alimentary regime. M. Bergonie adds that in a family which has accepted his views this regime has been followed for six years, and has furnished excellent results as regards the general health of all the members.

"These views have aroused much surprise in France; in England it would be necessary, in conforming with this regime, to have breakfast a little earlier and of the old-fashioned solid sort, to reduce luncheon to a sort of tea, and to postpone and reduce the evening meal."

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Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
„ White do. do.	3	0
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured	2	0

TABLE WINES.

Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	

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IS THE EARTH DRYING UP?

INCREASE IN ARIDITY IN ASIA.

This question receives very full consideration by Professor J. W. Gregory in "The Geographical Journal." He first presents the theories of Kropotkin, Huntington, and others, who assert that there is a shrinkage of moisture on all land surfaces of the globe, that such changes are important and have influenced man's affairs in a marked degree:—

Prince Kropotkin attributes the overthrow of the Roman Empire to the dwindling rainfall of Central Asia which turned whole tribes of agriculturists into nomads by the repeated failure of their crops, and finally drove the drought-stricken barbarians into Europe, owing to their own lands having become uninhabitable. Similarly, Prof. J. L. Myres has attributed the various invasions of Egypt to droughts in Arabia and Libya. If this desiccation of the Earth is still in progress it must lead to further great political changes; for in time the populations of the world will be forced out of the centres of the continents and crowded into the continental margins.

Professor Gregory submits the theory to ...ost examination, taking Palestine as ...e and extending the enquiry ... and other countries, whose ... makes some present-day ..., and suggests that there ...on to believe that the ...off desiccation. Of pale... rites:—

...station of Palestine ...l as the cause of a ...ll; but any appreci... is quite unproved. ...derate rainfall. The ...r a mean of forty... 26 inches; so that ...ainfall than Essex, ... evidence that it ...me since the days of ...

...been fluctuations of ...d all through the his... ...amines occurred in the ...hs and drove them into ...drive the present inhabi...; but the changes from ...d from decade to decade ap... ...w of the same extent as those ...times. Certainly the modern ... records give no indication of a ...ilure of rain as complete as in the time of Ahab.

In the March number Dr. Gregory concludes:—

Though it must be admitted that while there is a strong balance of opinion in favour of the view that the aridity in Asia is being still increased, there are weighty authorities on the other side.

Variations in the distribution of rainfall must result from any considerable alteration in the level of the land; the uplift of a continent must cause the rainfall to become heavier on the margins and lighter in the interior. The increase of rain on the coastlands would, however, hasten their lowering by denudation, and again the rain would sweep over the interior; hence that marvellous geographical equilibrium, which has rendered possible the unbroken course of evolution, would in time, unless checked by renewed uplifts of the coastlands, restore the more even distribution of the rain and revive the desolate regions in the heart of a continent.

The general public will be relieved to know that while there have been widespread climatic changes in later geologic times, in historic times there has been no world-wide change of climate.

THE WHITE SCOURGE.

PLAGUE SPOTS OF THE DISEASE.

"Consumption and Its Prevention" was the subject of a lecture given on April 5 by Dr. Thomas D. Lister in Devonshire-street, W.C., in connection with the series on preventive medicine which has been arranged by the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Dr. Lister advocated a new method of attack on the consumption scourge, the principal of which would be the adoption of standard figures of mortality and morbidity.

"What," he asked, "is being done by the community to protect itself from infection by consumptive occupations? What is the present position of the community in relation to a black spot in a black district?

"Such a plague centre is fed perpetually with the human material that becomes a prey to the bacillus, which in its turn furnishes fresh infection to this area, as well as scattering it around. Such centres of infection may go on year after year, decade after decade, supplying us with interesting statistics."

The lecturer said they had certain figures calculated from the Registrar-General's returns on the one hand, and others readily calculated from notification on the other hand in any district, which enabled them to define absolutely the plague spots of the disease. So long as they admitted the margin of error, arising from faulty teaching in their medical school, leading to the non-recognition of early cases, and to the wrong certification of deaths, remained fairly constant, whatever figures they adopted for the whole country might be taken on the one hand as a standard index of mortality and on the other as a standard index of disease among the living. Let them adopt standard figures of mortality and morbidity.

Having got such a figure let them use it as a basis for their work. Where an area in a district showed itself to have a figure widely in excess of that of the whole district, or widely in excess of that of the national standard, let them bring the whole forces of their artillery, their "co-operation and correlation of existing agencies," to bear on that spot. This was a national matter and should be dealt with by national forces.

Dr. Lister said his suggestion was that a tuberculosis index be decided upon by the practical heads of Government Departments. Should an area or a street, or even a row of houses in a street, or should any particular occupation, show a consumption index of morbidity or mortality in excess of the figure fixed by the Government from materials already in existence, that street or area or occupation should be, so to speak, "proclaimed." The whole forces of the local authority, and, if necessary, the machinery of the Factory Acts, or other powers already in existence, should be brought to bear on reducing the figure.

THE QUEENS OF INDUSTRY.

WOMEN WHO MAKE HUGE INCOMES.

The kings of industry in America are confronted with a small but growing army of rivals, for queens of industry have arrived and are proving themselves quite as capable of conducting great commercial undertakings as their male competitors, says the "Daily News."

In an interesting article on the subject in the April issue of "Munsey's Magazine," Mr. Edward Hungerford shows that the feminist movement in America aims not as here at securing "votes for women," but in obtaining some of the plums of the great professions and trades. "The big feminist movement is not marked by gay suffragette flags of yellow. You see it in the great office centres of New York—solid substantial offices in solid substantial structures. In these offices sit the executives in command—women of keen mind and cool judgment, who cannot afford to make errors, since a single mistake might bring overwhelming disaster."

One of New York's foremost architects and builders is Miss Alice Durkin, "a woman who can build churches or theatres, hospitals, rail-road ridges or dig tunnels."

While other girls in the office in which she was engaged were engrossed with matinees and chocolates Alice Durkin revelled in plans, specifications and contracts, and to-day there are great public schools up and down the islands of Manhattan that are her handiwork.

WOMAN CONTRACTOR.

Another notable Queen of Industry is Miss Josephine Chapman, a contractor, who has built quite a number of New York's sky-scrapers. She started, Mr. Hungerford tells us, at the very bottom of the ladder—as an apprentice is an architect's office. After a time she declared her intention of building houses and leaving her impress on the homes of America.

"And so saying, she began to turn out colonial houses, renaissance, houses, Spanish houses, although she will tell you that she would rather design for you the long, low, rambling dwellings of brick, half-timber, many-gabled, thick-roofed, that are so dear to the English heart."

Miss Chapman has a keen rival in Miss Fay Kellogg. One of the most distinguished of all the public buildings of Manhattan—the Hall of Records—was largely designed by her.

No woman in the business world, Mr. Hungerford points out, has made the meteoric success of Miss Elsie de Wolfe. When she decided to leave the stage and go into the business of interior decorating her friends shook their heads dubiously.

"But Elsie de Wolfe knew herself better than her friends knew her. . . . Half a dozen years from the back of the footlights and Elsie de Wolfe had her own shop and the best clientele in the country with a net income from her business of 75,000 dols. a year."

Bessie Marbury is a marvellously clever woman, who "is the head and inspiration of the big play-brokerage business over which she presides. . . . She conducts a big establishment, having branches in nearly a dozen European cities.

THE CATALOGUE GIRL.

Rose Lorenz—the catalogue girl—is one of the important figures in the art world. . . . The greatest of the American millionaire collectors of America to-day rely upon Miss Lorenz's judgment. She is reported to be one of the highest-salaried women in the world. It is said that on the 20th anniversary of her engagement as a catalogue girl the directors of the art galleries presented her with 20,000 dollars."

New York has not a monopoly of the leaders of the feminine movement. One of the biggest departmental stores in Chicago is conductd and owned by Mollie Netcher. Mollie is known as the merchant princess of Chicago. She started as a shop girl in the store she now owns and which earns for her half a milion dollars a year.

Even the little town of Kentucky boasts a woman merchant. She is Mrs. A. H. Taylor, and she earns, it is said, more than 50,000 dollars a year.

Concluding his article, Mr. Hungerford says:—

"Many of these captains of the real feminist movement in America think easily in cool millions. Their incomes run high, as investigation and the income-tax will show. Bankers solicit their accounts with eagerness, and they are called upon to subscribe heavily to charitable and educational funds of every sort. They are rarely found unwilling to give, and to give generously, to the deserving.

"Woman, in a busines sense, is arriving. You may mutter about the decline of the birth-rate and of the American home and still be right. That is an argument. These are facts. And the sum total of the facts is that a definite evolution in our land is bringing woman into an entirely new social position. How this will affect her long-established position—that is a problem for economists."

LOCKED OUT BY AN HEIRESS.

SEQUEL TO MARRIAGE WITH POLICEMAN.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail," wiring on April 7, stated as follows:—

Under gigantic multi-coloured headlines this evening the newspapers announced that Mrs. Giulia Morosine Werner, daughter of an immensely rich banker, is suing for the annulment of her romantic marriage to Arthur Werner a stalwart policeman, who saved her life by stopping a runaway horse.

The gallantry of the policeman was followed by a courtship of the kind the American public loves. He resigned from the police force, obtained a divorce from the wife, and married the heiress, in whose magnificent house at Riverdale, New York, the couple have lived for the last four years.

Several days ago Werner bade farewell to his wife in the usual way and went to New York. He returned in the evening to find the drive gates barred against him and the estate strongly patrolled by a force of twenty private detectives. One of the detectives handed him a letter from his wife forbidding him ever to return to her.

Since then Werner, who proclaims utter ignorance of the origin of the trouble, has made various attempts under the escort of a brigade of reporters to gain admission to his wife's mansion. To-day Mrs. Werner announces, through the attorney, her intention to sue for the annulment of the marriage on the ground that Werner's divorce from his first wife was illegally obtained. She declares that she has discovered that during her absense Werner has been in the habit of entertaining his first wife at her house. This Werner vigorously denies.

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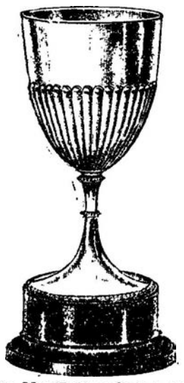
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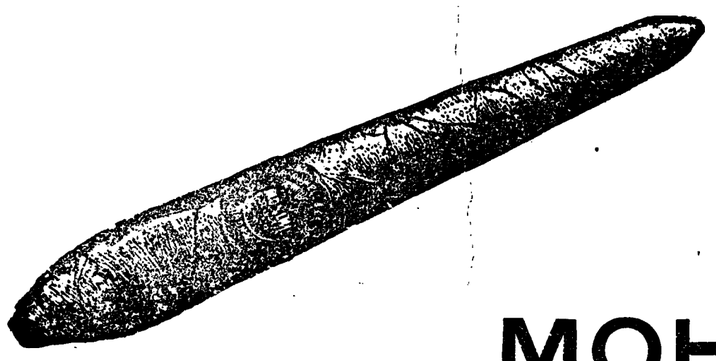

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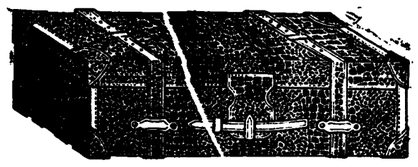

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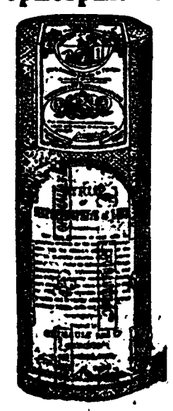

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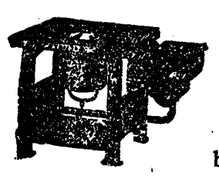

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